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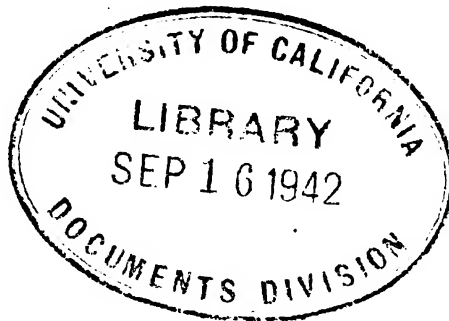
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**WAR DEPARTMENT**

**TECHNICAL MANUAL**

**RADIOTELEPHONE PROCEDURE  
ARMY AIR FORCES**

**March 31, 1942**





# RADIOTELEPHONE PROCEDURE, ARMY AIR FORCES

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## SECTION I

### GENERAL

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\*This manual supersedes TM 1-460, March 21, 1941.

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**1. General.**—*a.* The purpose of this manual is to acquaint Army Air Force radio operators and pilots with radiotelephone procedure. The procedure herein is sufficient for satisfactory voice communication with the various radio services that the radio operator or pilot may wish to contact.

*b.* Such items as weather reports, facility charts, radio ranges, etc., though they cannot be called procedure, are nevertheless necessary in order that the radio operator in flight may be sufficiently familiar with these items so as to provide satisfactory communication service.

*c.* A section is devoted to airport control tower procedure (sec. V). This is included in order to familiarize enlisted men with such procedure in case they are detailed to duty as airport control tower operators. It also serves as a guide for pilots who may wish to review control tower procedure.

*d.* This procedure is not meant to replace FM 24-10 or TM 11-454. It is prescribed for nontactical communication with various radio services.

**2. Enunciation.**—Correct understanding of speech over the radio must be effected through good, clear enunciation. Loud talking into the microphone is unnecessary. The normal tone of voice should be used. The gain control on the transmitter will raise or lower the voice to the proper modulation level. Reading aloud at home or in a deserted corner of the barracks is an excellent form of practice. Consideration of the enunciation of others will prove interesting as well as instructive.

**3. Continuity.**—A uniform flow of language without hesitation is necessary in order that each word may be heard with equal strength. The position and distance of the speaker from the microphone should not be changed during a transmission. If for any reason it becomes

necessary for the operator to change his position or turn his head, speech should be suspended until the proper position has been resumed. Each syllable should be enunciated clearly, and numerals especially should be spoken distinctly. A slight pause between the word preceding and following numerals accentuates the figure which is the vital information intended for the pilot.

**4. Speech rate.**—Radiotelephone transmissions will be performed at a rate which if necessary will permit the receiving operator to copy the transmission verbatim. Stations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA) transmit scheduled broadcasts at a rate of 120 words per minute.

**5. Superfluous transmissions.**—A radio frequency channel is equivalent to a telephone in many respects but is more susceptible to interference and enemy interception. Unnecessary transmissions will be avoided in order to minimize those possibilities. Radiotelephone transmissions will be made in a concise and business-like manner and in a normal conversational tone of voice without undue fluctuation. Only official transmissions will be made. Operators will refrain from personal remarks which have no bearing on the message or messages being transmitted.

**6. Corrections.**—Occasionally an operator may make a mistake in reading reports or information into a microphone. If this happens, the erroneous report must be corrected before continuing. Speech should be stopped immediately, the word "Correction" spoken, and the correct version of what was to be said should be stated. If necessary, the whole sentence should be repeated in order that the receiving operator may receive all the information intended for him, thus: "A formation of seventy-five aircraft will pass—correction—A formation of one hundred seventy-five aircraft will pass," etc.

**7. Repetitions.**—If the operator did not receive the information intended for him, he will call the station and ask for a repetition, thus: "Repeat all"; "Repeat all after ———"; "Repeat ———." (Dash line indicates any missing portion.)

**8. Stand by.**—If the transmitting operator finds that he is unable to continue with his transmission, or if he desires the receiving operator to stand by for further transmission, he will advise the receiving operator to wait for further transmissions simply by saying, "Wait." If the transmitting operator can determine the time when he will again be prepared to transmit, he may request the receiving operator to "Wait 1 minute"; "Wait 5 minutes"; or whatever time he estimates will be necessary for him to continue with the transmission of messages or other information.

**9. Receipt.**—The word “Roger” will be utilized by a receiving station to receipt for a radiotelephone message. “Roger” is the phonetic equivalent of the letter “R,” which in radiotelegraphy means “Received.” This explanation is made to clear up some of the mysteries surrounding the origin of “Roger.” As an example, a ship receipts for a weather report it has received from the St. Louis radio range station, thus: “ROGER.”

**10. Profanity.**—The use of profanity and obscene language on the air is forbidden. It is both a court-martial and a Federal offense. (See par. 103.)

**11. Calls.**—To establish communication, the initial call-up will be made once as indicated in the example below. If no reply is heard within 30 seconds, a second call-up is made, this time the call-up is made twice. The double call-up will be repeated at 1-minute intervals until communication is established. If no reply is heard, the operator will use good judgment as to whether or not he should continue calling.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Example</i>
Designation of station called.....	“SCOTT ARMY AIRWAYS”
The word “From” .....	“FROM”
Designation of calling station.....	“EIGHT FIVE ZERO SIX”
Invitation to reply.....	“GO AHEAD”

**12. Invitation to reply.**—At the end of each call or message, it is necessary for the transmitting operator to notify the receiving operator when it is his turn to transmit. The phrase “Go ahead” will terminate a transmission and advise the receiving operator to go ahead with his reply. If no such means were used, the receiving operator would have no way of knowing whether the transmitting operator was finished with his transmission or just merely pausing for a moment. The use of “Go ahead” definitely indicates that the transmitting operator is finished and expects an answer.

**13. Advice of compliance.**—*a.* The phrase contraction “Wilco” means “Will comply.” “Wilco” will not normally be used by operators in receipting for messages because most messages are addressed to persons other than operators, and an operator cannot very well acknowledge to carry out orders addressed to another person. However, operators may use the expression if the message concerns themselves, such as adjusting equipment, changing frequency, making tests, etc. “Wilco” is best adapted for use of pilots in acknowledging that they will carry out landing, take-off, or other instructions. When “Wilco” is used it is sufficient acknowledgment and when so used takes the place of “Roger.”

*b.* Example of use of “Wilco”:



Tower: "Taxi to north end of north-south runway and take off when ready, go ahead."

Plane: "WILCO."

c. In the above example, the words "Go ahead" do not mean to go ahead and taxi to the runway. "Go ahead" is simply an indication of the end of the message and a reply is requested. The instructions are contained in the sentence preceding the words "Go ahead." The instructions are acknowledged, and the pilot indicates that he will comply with the instructions issued.

**14. Procedure after communication is established.**—After communication is established, station identification may be omitted for the duration of the contact, providing there is no possibility of confusion or misdirecting of messages. Stations concerned may talk back and forth as though on a wire telephone circuit except that each time the transmitting operator is finished talking for the moment, and desires a reply before continuing, he will terminate his transmission with "Go ahead."

**15. Termination of communication.**—The phrase "That is all" may be used to indicate that the communication is completed. Most communications are of such a nature that there is no doubt about their completion. If however, there is any doubt as to whether or not the contact is completed, either party may initiate the phrase "That is all," indicating that he is definitely finished and has nothing more to say.

**16. Reopening of communication.**—Reopening of communications, once closed, requires a new call-up. This is necessary even though less than a minute may have elapsed since termination of contact.

**17. Statement of figures.**—*a.* All figures will be spoken individually except those utilized to indicate ceiling heights, flight levels, upper air levels, etc. Those figures will be spoken in even hundreds and thousands of feet.

*b.* Examples of figure statements:

Number	Statement
500.....	Five hundred.
1,300.....	One thousand and three hundred.
4,500.....	Four thousand and five hundred.
10,000.....	Ten thousand.
13,000.....	Thirteen thousand.
18,143.....	One eight one four three.
22,000.....	Twenty two thousand.

**18. Statement of time.**—*a.* Time will be stated in exactly four figures utilizing the 24-hour clock. The hour will be stated by the first two figures and the minutes by the last two figures. Midnight is 0000 or 2400. The last hour of the 24-hour clock day begins at 2300. The last minute of the last hour begins at 2359 and ends at 0000, which is the beginning of the first minute ending at 0001 of the first hour of the next day.

*b.* Examples of statement of time:

Time	Statement
0000 (midnight).....	Zero zero zero zero.
0920 (9:20 AM).....	Zero nine two zero.
1200 (noon).....	One two zero zero.
1643 (4:43 PM).....	One six four three.
2347 (11:47 PM).....	Two three four seven.

## SECTION II

### WEATHER REPORTS

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**19. General.**—The safety of air navigation depends very much on weather conditions. Poor visibility and low ceilings are the pilot's greatest hazards. Before departing for a particular destination it is essential that the pilot know existing weather conditions en route and at his destination.

**20. Schedule of observations.**—The Civil Aeronautics Administration and the United States Weather Bureau operate and maintain weather reporting stations throughout the United States. These stations are linked by teletype circuits. All stations make a weather observation and transmit it on the teletype circuit 30 minutes after each hour throughout the day and night.

**21. Special weather reports.**—In addition to hourly reports, the station reports important changes in weather by means of a special weather report which is transmitted as soon as possible on the teletype circuit. The actual changes and limitations are beyond the scope of this manual. A special weather report is mentioned to acquaint the student with the fact that a change of some sort has taken place. By watching the reports from a particular station, the changes will be noted by either addition or omission of information in the previous report.

**22. Requirements of radio operator.**—An Army Air Force radio operator is required to know enough about weather symbols and regulations to copy intelligently weather information as broadcast by radio range stations, Army airways stations, control towers, or any other source. In addition, he must be able to take weather reports off a teletype circuit and broadcast them at a rate of 120 words per minute plus or minus 5 percent. The speed will not be below the minimum of 114 words per minute, nor will it exceed a maximum of 126 words per minute.

**23. Composition of weather report.**—Paragraphs 24 to 45, inclusive, describe each item of a weather report in the order in which it appears in the report.

**24. Station designator.**—Combinations of two or three letters are used as station designators. The designator indicates that the weather report following it originated at that station. For a list of station designators see appendix IX.

**25. Classification symbol.**—All weather observations made at controlled airports will be classified according to the following limits:

a. "C"—pronounced "Contact." Weather reports containing this symbol are often referred to as "Class C weather reports" or "Class C weather." For contact weather the ceiling must be 1,000 feet or more, and the visibility must be 3 miles or more.

b. "N"—pronounced "Instrument." Weather reports containing this symbol are often referred to as "Class N weather reports" or "Class N weather." Weather conditions indicated by this symbol are below that for class C minimums but not below 500 feet ceiling and/or 1 mile visibility.

c. "X"—pronounced "Closed." Weather reports containing this symbol are often referred to as "Class X weather reports" or "Class

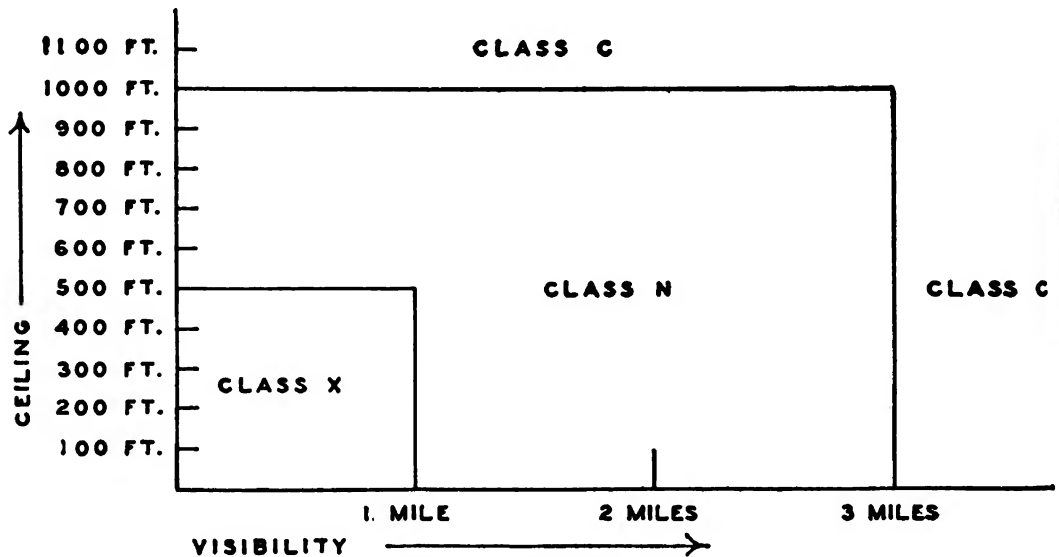


FIGURE 1.—Classification chart.

X weather." Weather conditions indicated by this symbol are below 500 feet ceiling and/or 1 mile visibility.

26. **Explanation of classification chart** (fig. 1).—If either the ceiling or the visibility falls below the minimum for one of the classes, the weather report will be given the lowest classification. For example, ceiling 5,000 feet, visibility 2 miles, will be classed as instrument (N).

27. **Reasons for classification.**—Pilots on the ground or in flight, and airline companies, will depend upon and be guided by the classification of weather conditions and will make flight plans and dispatch airplanes accordingly, or may need to change or alter plans already made if the classification in airway weather sequences changes. It is the responsibility of personnel giving out weather reports orally to pilots and others to make certain that the classification of the report or reports is distinctly and clearly given and that there is no misunder-

standing on the part of the inquirer which may lead to later confusion or difficulty. During contact weather all persons may take off or land without any special equipment or qualifications, providing of course that they abide by the Civil Air Regulations. During instrument weather, it is necessary that the pilot be rated as an instrument pilot and that the ship is equipped with the necessary instruments, including two-way radio, to make a flight safely under instrument weather conditions. Class X weather indicates a closed airport. This does not mean that the airport is closed to all air traffic. Government and scheduled airline aircraft may continue to land and take off. Landings and take-offs are suspended to all other aircraft except that the control tower operator may authorize a departure provided that the ceiling is not less than 300 feet and the visibility is not less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, and also provided that such airport is equipped with a radio directional aid to air navigation.

**28. Ceiling.**—This item follows the classification symbol and is the first item in the weather report proper. The ceiling as pertains to weather is the height in feet above the station reporting of the base of the lowest layer of broken or overcast clouds. Scattered clouds do not constitute a ceiling. If more than one layer of clouds is observed and reported, the base of the lower clouds is the ceiling. The ceiling is indicated to the nearest 100 feet up to 5,000 feet, and above that to the nearest 500 feet up 9,750 feet above the station. On a teletype weather report the height is indicated in hundreds of feet.

**29. Sky symbols.**—There are four basic sky symbols, often called cloud symbols. These symbols with corresponding pronunciations and limitations are as follows:

- “Clear”—Sky either clear of clouds or partly covered by clouds. The maximum amount of sky that can be covered by clouds is less than one tenth.
- ⊙ “Scattered clouds”—From one-tenth to five-tenths, inclusive, of sky covered by clouds.
- ⊕ “Broken clouds”—More than five-tenths but not more than nine-tenths of sky covered by clouds.
- ⊕ “Overcast”—More than nine-tenths of sky covered by clouds.

Example:

40⊕12 ⊙ “Ceiling 4,000 feet, overcast, lower scattered clouds at 1,200 feet.”

**30. Ceiling unlimited.**—*a.* The ceiling will be unlimited when—

- (1) The sky is clear.
- (2) There are scattered clouds only.
- (3) The base of the overcast or broken clouds is more than 9,750 feet above the point of observation.

(4) There is a combination of conditions (2) and (3) above.

(5) When the ceiling is unlimited, the figures indicating the height of the ceiling are omitted from the report. For broadcasting or other announcements of weather reports, if the ceiling is unlimited it is not mentioned.

b. Examples:

NK C ○ "Newark, contact, clear." etc.

LS N 7⊕ "St. Louis, instrument, ceiling seven hundred, overcast." etc.

CC C 25⊕ "Cincinnati, contact, scattered clouds at two thousand five hundred."

**31. Modifying signs for ceiling.**—a. When the number itself appears indicating the height of ceiling, it indicates that the ceiling has actually been measured. Example:

23⊕ "Ceiling 2,300 feet (measured)."

b. When the letter "E" precedes the figure indicating height of ceiling, it means that the ceiling has been estimated by the weather observer. Example:

E65 ⊕ "Ceiling estimated six thousand five hundred, broken clouds."

c. When the letter "V" follows the ceiling value, it indicates that the height of the ceiling is variable. The modifying symbol "V" is used only when the ceiling is 2,000 feet or less. When the ceiling is more than 2,000 feet, variations are not reported. Example:

E5 V⊕ "Ceiling estimated five hundred, variable, overcast."

d. When the plus sign precedes the height of ceiling, it indicates that the ceiling is more than the figure given. Often a ceiling balloon is blown out of sight before it enters the clouds. The height of the balloon when last observed will be reported. Example:

+18⊕ "Ceiling more than one thousand eight hundred, overcast."

**32. Modifying signs for sky symbols.**—a. The slant (/) following a cloud symbol indicates high clouds, that is, those more than 9,750 feet above the point of observation.

b. The plus sign preceding a cloud symbol indicates dark clouds.

c. The minus sign preceding a cloud symbol indicates thin clouds.

d. Examples:

⊕/ "High broken clouds."

8+⊕ "Ceiling eight hundred, dark overcast."

50-⊕ "Thin scattered clouds at five thousand."

-⊕/ "High thin overcast."



**33. Reporting more than one layer of clouds.**—When two layers of clouds are observed they will be reported and broadcast as follows:

25⊕/⊕ “Ceiling two thousand five hundred, high overcast, lower broken clouds.”

*a.* The higher layer of clouds is more than 9,750 feet above the point of observation and the lower layer is below this level. The base of the lower level is indicated as the ceiling.

⊕/15⊕ “High scattered, lower scattered clouds at one thousand five hundred.”

*b.* The higher layer is above 9,750 feet and the lower layer is reported in hundreds of feet. In this case there is no ceiling. It is unlimited and because of this it is not mentioned during broadcasts or announcements.

40⊕⊕ “Ceiling four thousand, broken, lower broken clouds.”

*c.* The higher layer of clouds is below 9,750 feet and the lower layer is indicated as the ceiling.

*d.* Several combinations of sky symbols will be found in appendix IV.

**34. Visibility.**—“Visibility” as defined by the Weather Bureau is the mean greatest distance toward the horizon that prominent objects such as mountains, buildings, towers, etc., can be seen and identified by the normal eye unaided by special optical devices, such as binoculars, telescopes, glare-eliminating goggles, etc., and which distance must prevail over a range of half or more of the horizon.

**35. Reporting visibility.**—*a.* Visibility is the next item in a weather report immediately following the sky conditions, and will be reported as follows:

0	Zero.	2	Two.
$\frac{1}{8}$	One eighth	$2\frac{1}{4}$	Two and one quarter;
$\frac{1}{5}$	One fifth.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Two and one half;
$\frac{1}{4}$	One quarter.	3	Three.
$\frac{1}{2}$	One half.	4	Four.
$\frac{3}{4}$	Three quarters.	5	Five.
1	One.	6	Six.
$1\frac{1}{4}$	One and one quarter.	7	Seven.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	One and one half.	8	Eight.
$1\frac{3}{4}$	One and three quarters.	9	Nine.

b. If the visibility is less than 2 miles and varies so that a definite figure cannot be given, the visibility at time of observation is reported, followed by the letter "V."

c. If the visibility is more than 9 miles it will be omitted from a weather report and will not be mentioned in broadcasts or announcements.

d. Examples:

50⊕6	"Ceiling five thousand, overcast, visibility six."
E25⊕11/2V	"Ceiling estimated two thousand five hundred, broken clouds, visibility one and one half, variable."
⊕/9	"High overcast, visibility nine."
+17⊕	Ceiling more than one thousand seven hundred, broken clouds."

In the last report the visibility is more than 9 miles because it is omitted in the report.

**36. Weather element.**—The "weather element" as defined by the Weather Bureau consists of those phenomena occurring in connection with active or imminent precipitation or meteorological disturbances of more or less localized extent and effect. This element includes the occurrence of all rain, snow, sleet, hail, freezing rain, etc., and all thunderstorms, squalls, tornadoes, etc. The weather element immediately follows the visibility in a weather report. It is indicated by various symbols included in appendix I.

**37. Obstruction to vision.**—a. Weather in many cases is an obstruction to vision. In addition there are conditions such as dust, smoke, haze, or any other visibility limiting factor which cannot be classified as weather. The weather element and obstruction to vision are grouped together in a weather report.

b. Examples:

35⊕/—⊕6H	Ceiling three thousand five hundred, high overcast, lower thin broken clouds, visibility six, hazy."
60⊕4F—	"Scattered clouds at six thousand, visibility four, light fog."
E20⊕11/2VR—F—	"Ceiling estimated two thousand, broken clouds, visibility one and one half, variable, light rain, light fog."
00L—FF	"Ceiling zero, visibility zero, light drizzle, dense fog."



**38. Sequence of weather and obstruction to vision elements.—**

The predominating weather element is indicated as the first item followed by other weather elements and obstructions to vision. Example:

T + R F —; R — F —; F — K —; A + F — K —; etc.

**39. Barometric pressure.—***a.* Barometric pressure at any level is a measure of the weight of the vertical column of air of unit cross section above that level. For purposes of uniformity and comparison all pressures are reduced to sea level. Accurate data concerning barometric pressure are of high importance to the forecaster in preparation of his weather maps and forecasts. Pressure is reported in millibars and tenths of millibars but is not broadcast unless specifically requested.

*b. Sea level pressure.—*This is the sum of the station pressure and the pressure of an imaginary column of air between the station and sea level. Tables for the latter have been worked out for various stations.

*c. Station pressure.—*This is the actual barometric pressure at the station.

*d. Method of reporting.—*The barometric pressure is indicated by a group of three figures: the first two figures represent the tens and units of millibars, and the last the tenths of a millibar involved. Thus, a pressure of 987.2 millibars would be transmitted as “872,” 1001.5 as “015,” 1000.00 as “000,” etc. The values for barometric pressure are reported immediately preceding the value for temperature.

**40. Temperature.—**The temperature of the air is of interest and importance in flying operations from the viewpoint of determining the mixture ratios for operations of aircraft engines in taking off and landing, being prepared for slow or fast landings according to whether air immediately over the airport is unusually heated or unusually cold, etc. Also it is extremely important in airway and other forecasting work. Accordingly it is essential that it be reported properly.

**41. Dew point.—***a.* The dew point is that temperature to which a given mixed volume of air and vapor must be reduced before saturation occurs. After further reduction of the temperature there results condensation of some of the moisture in the form of dew, fog, frost, clouds, or precipitation. Knowledge of the moisture content of the air is of extreme importance to forecasters, pilots, and others in anticipating the formation of fog, thunderstorms, cloudiness, etc. It is obvious that the dew point in a weather report will never be higher than the temperature.

*b.* Examples of reports including all elements thus far covered:

PT N E6V⊕2R—F— 987/54/53

(1) "Pittsburgh instrument, ceiling estimated six hundred, variable, overcast, visibility two, light rain, light fog, temperature five four, dew point five three," etc.

CO C — ⊕/40 ⊕ 5R—F— 013/69/68

(2) "Columbus contact, high thin overcast, lower scattered clouds at four thousand, visibility five, light rain, light fog, temperature six nine, dew point six eight," etc.

LG × 01/8L—FF 999/50/50

(3) "New York closed, ceiling zero, visibility one eighth, light drizzle, dense fog, temperature five zero, dew point five zero," etc.

CV C +14 ⊕ 6 ⊕ 3F—K— 016/40/36

(4) "Cleveland contact, ceiling more than one thousand four hundred, overcast, lower scattered clouds at six hundred, visibility three, light fog, light smoke, temperature four zero, dew point three six," etc.

**42. Wind.**—*a. General.*—(1) Wind is the horizontal or nearly horizontal natural movement of air with any degree of velocity.

(2) Vertical movements of air are not considered as wind but as air currents.

*b. Direction.*—The direction of the wind is reported to 16 points of the compass. In weather reports the wind is reported by means of arrows that fly with the wind. For a chart of arrows and definitions see appendix II.

*c. Velocity.*—(1) The velocity of the wind is reported in miles per hour. The velocity may be modified by using the minus sign to indicate fresh gusts, the plus sign to indicate strong gusts. These modifying signs follow the velocity in a report. If there is no wind blowing and a calm exists, the letter "C" will take the place of the velocity and will be announced as "Calm."

(2) Occasionally an anemometer fails and it is necessary to estimate the wind velocity. In this case the letter "E" following the velocity will indicate that the wind has been estimated. For a table of wind velocity equivalents see appendix III.

*d. Examples:*

→↘10	"Wind west north west one zero."
↖9E	"Wind estimated southeast nine."
↓19—	"Wind north one nine, fresh gusts."
↗25+	"Wind northeast two five, strong gusts."
C	"Wind calm."

e. Report including all data up to and including the wind:

KC C 50⊕15⊕4S—K— 000/31/28←↖24—/

“Kansas City contact, ceiling five thousand, overcast, lower scattered clouds at one thousand five hundred, visibility four, light snow, light smoke, temperature three one, dew point two eight, wind east southeast two four, fresh gusts,” etc.

**43. Wind shift data.**—*a.* A wind shift is indicated whenever the wind has suddenly shifted from a southerly or easterly to a westerly or northerly quadrant, accompanied by gusty winds, rapid dew point, and/or temperature drop; in summer, usually lightning and thunder and possibly hail and intense rain; and in winter, snow squalls at frequent intervals and a rapid lowering or lifting of the ceiling. A westerly or northwesterly wind will continue to blow steadily after it has passed, the sky will usually clear rapidly, and the air will feel dryer and cooler, except in a mountainous region. For more detailed information on wind shift data and all weather reporting it is recommended that a copy of “Circular N, Instructions for Airway Meteorological Service,” latest edition, be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

*b.* For example of wind shift report see paragraph 46*d*.

**44. Altimeter setting.**—*a. General.*—The altimeter setting as defined by the Weather Bureau is a pressure, in inches, used for setting a pressure-scale type sensitive altimeter in an airplane so that upon landing of the airplane at an airport the pointers of the instrument will indicate very closely the field elevation above sea level, provided the instrument is functioning properly and is free from error, and that the setting was determined by a properly equipped station near the time and place of landing, and was furnished to the pilot just prior to landing.

*b. Methods of reporting.*—Weather reports will contain an altimeter setting which may appear as 998. This actually means that the altimeter setting is 29.98 inches. The report “014” is read as “three zero one four” and indicates a pressure of 30.14 inches. Only the last three numbers of the altimeter setting appear on reports. The operator will include the missing portion. If the number is large, two will be added and if the number is small, three will be added: for example, 974 is read, “altimeter, two nine seven four”; 032 is read “altimeter three zero three two.”

*c. Importance.*—(1) The importance of the altimeter setting and its proper reporting cannot be overemphasized. A pilot coming down through an overcast has no means other than the altimeter of knowing how close he is to the ground.

(2) Report including all data up to and including the altimeter setting:

LV X 2+⊕1RF-K- 976/60/60↗19-/954

“Louisville closed, ceiling two hundred, dark overcast, visibility one, moderate rain, light fog, light smoke, temperature six zero, dew point six zero, wind southwest one nine, fresh gusts, altimeter two nine five four.”

**45. Remarks.**—*a.* A space is provided at the end of a weather report for remarks concerning the report itself. It is used to amplify or modify any portion of the weather report which cannot be included in the report proper.

*b.* Examples of remarks:

+⊕ OBSCG MTNS	Dark clouds obscuring mountains.
⊕ ALG MTNS	Clouds along mountains.
⊕ TPG MTNS	Clouds topping mountains.
E60⊕	Overcast estimated at 6,000 feet. Used when appears in the body of the report and the height of the overcast must therefore be indicated in the remarks.
3⊕	Lower scattered clouds at 300 feet. Used when it is necessary to indicate a third layer of clouds.
+⊕NW	Dark clouds northwest.
⊕ TURBT	Clouds turbulent.
2F NW	Fog bank to the northwest, visibility 2 miles.
3K NE	Smoky to the northeast, visibility 3 miles.
T APCHG SW	Thunderstorm approaching from the southwest.
RQ W	Rain squall to west.
R+ OCNLY	Rain occasionally heavy.
RE OCNLY	Sleet occasionally mixed with rain.
FK OCNLY	Smoke occasionally mixed with fog.
RANOT	Range facilities inoperative.
FANOT	Fan marker inoperative.
BRONO	Broadcast facilities inoperative.
ZONOT	Zone marker inoperative.



c. The examples in *b* above do not cover every condition but merely illustrate the method used for indicating remarks. For a list of authorized abbreviations used in weather reports and other communications on teletype circuits see appendix VIII.

**46. Examples of teletype weather reports.**

LS C ⊕/20⊕ 014/30/22→↘14/989

a. The above report will be read as: "St. Louis contact, high scattered, lower scattered clouds at two thousand, temperature three zero, dew point two two, wind westnorthwest one four, altimeter two nine eight nine."

ID C E12⊕⊕5SW— 999/28/24→↗6/972/PIREPS +ICE CLDS

b. The above report will be read as: "Indianapolis contact, ceiling estimated one thousand two hundred, overcast, lower broken clouds, visibility five, light snow showers. Temperature two eight, dew point two four, wind westsouthwest six, altimeter two nine seven two. Pilot reports severe ice in clouds."

TH E15⊕⊕9SW— 999/30/23→↘14/980

c. The above report will be read as: "Terre Haute, ceiling estimated one thousand five hundred, overcast, lower broken clouds, visibility nine, light snow showers. Temperature three zero, dew point two three, wind westnorthwest one four, altimeter two nine eight zero."

NK × E1⊕3/4R—F— 999/52/52→↘16←0236E/937 CNDS VRBL

d. The above report will be read as: "Newark closed, ceiling estimated one hundred, overcast, visibility three quarters, light rain, light fog. Temperature five two, dew point five two, wind westnorthwest one six, moderate wind shift passed zero two three six, altimeter two nine three seven, conditions variable."

**47. Garbled or missing portions.**—a. Missing or garbled portions of weather or winds aloft reports will be announced as "Missing." Example:

LS C E60—⊕/⊕5K— 237/58/60 ↑16/10P

The above report will be read as: "St. Louis contact, ceiling estimated six thousand, high thin overcast, lower broken clouds, visibility five, light smoke. Temperature five eight, dew point missing, wind south one six, altimeter missing."

b. In copying weather reports or winds aloft reports, receiving operators will copy the letter "M" in place of any portions announced as missing. The copied report above will appear thus:

LS C E60—⊕/⊕5K— 58/M ↑ 16/M

c. A sample page of teletype weather reports will be found in appendix V.

### SECTION III

## WINDS ALOFT REPORTS

	Paragraph
General.....	48
Description of code used in reporting.....	49
Levels for which data are given.....	50
Composition of report.....	51
Indication of calm.....	52
No-observation report.....	53
Missing or garbled portions.....	54
Examples and phraseology used for communication or broadcasting.....	55

**48. General.**—Observations of upper-air wind directions and velocities are made four times each day at about 100 points in the United States. The times of observation are approximately 5 and 11 AM and PM, eastern standard time, so that all reports throughout the country are made simultaneously. These reports are transmitted over the Civil Aeronautics Administration teletype circuits in regular sequences beginning at 6:04 and 12:04 AM and PM, eastern standard time.

**49. Description of code used in reporting.**—All winds aloft reports are transmitted by means of a number code wherein the wind data are given by alternate groups of 5 and 4 digits each. The number of groups representing the surface and even 1,000-foot levels consists of 5 digits. The first figure indicates the level. The odd levels consist of 4 digits, the number indicating the level being omitted.

**50. Levels for which data are given.**—The data are given insofar as they are available, for each 1,000-foot level above sea level up to and including 12,000 feet. Wind directions are given to 36 points, that is, the direction in degrees divided by 10. Velocities are given in miles per hour.

**51. Composition of report.**—Complete reports consist of the following items:

a. *Station designator.*—This is the regular CAA two or three letter designation for the station concerned, for example, CV for Cleveland, WA for Washington, etc.



*b. Time.*—75th meridian time is used for all winds aloft reports. The 24-hour clock is used in reports. Six PM, eastern standard time, would appear as "18."

*c. Surface wind data.*—This will be the 5 digit group, the first of which will always be zero such as "02216," which would indicate a surface wind direction of 220° and a velocity of 16 miles per hour. The surface wind will not be broadcast. Surface winds change direction more often than upper winds. If a person requests surface wind information, this information will be taken from the most recent surface weather observation.

*d. Upper-air data.*—The level is indicated by a single figure or omission of the figure: for example, 2 represents 2,000 feet; the next elevation is 3,000 feet and will be indicated by no number; the next is 4,000 feet and is indicated by the figure 4. The direction is indicated by the next two figures as explained in *d* above. The velocity is indicated by the last two figures of each group. For velocities of 100 miles per hour or over, the direction numbers will be increased by 50 and the values above 100 indicated directly by the last two digits. For example, the group "87912" would indicate that at 8,000 feet the direction of the wind is 290°, 112 miles per hour.

**52. Indication of calm.**—At times there will be certain levels at which a calm exists. This calm is simply indicated by 00 for direction and 00 for velocity. North is indicated by 36 and not 00. Example: 00000 would be read as "Ten thousand, calm."

**53. No-observation report.**—*a.* In case an observation is not made or not received at the point of transmission prior to the time of filing the report, a no-observation report is filed, consisting of the following items:

(1) *Station designator.*—Same as paragraph 51*b*.

(2) *Time.*—Same as paragraph 51*c*.

(3) *Reason for no observation.*—Use one of the following words:

PICO	Low clouds, none.	PIIO	Instrument trouble, none.
PIRA	Raining, none.	PIBA	No balloons, none.
PISO	Snowing, none.	PIFO	Foggy, none.
PIHE	No helium, none.	PIFI	Not filed.

*b. Example of no-observation report:*

"CXO5 PICO" would indicate that no observation was made at Cheyenne at 5:00 A. M., eastern standard time, due to low clouds. The information would be broadcast as follows: "No Cheyenne winds aloft report account of low clouds."

**54. Missing or garbled portions.**—Same as paragraph 47.

**55. Examples and phraseology used for communication or broadcasting.**—The following are winds aloft reports as they appear on the teletype circuit:

BJ11 02318 2422 22625 2728 42832 2844 62852 2967 83078 3087  
03194 8109

a. The above report is broken down into the following separate groups, the exact phraseology to be used for communication or broadcast purposes being inclosed in quotation marks:

BJ11 "Winds aloft report, Buffalo, one one zero zero observation."  
02318 (Surface data are not broadcast; see par. 51d.)  
2422 "One thousand, two four zero degrees, two two."  
22625 "Two thousand, two six zero degrees, two five."  
2728 "Three thousand, two seven zero degrees, two eight."  
42832 "Four thousand, two eight zero degrees, three two."  
2844 "Five thousand, two eight zero degrees, four four."  
62852 "Six thousand, two eight zero degrees, five two."  
2967 "Seven thousand, two nine zero degrees, six seven."  
83078 "Eight thousand, three zero zero degrees, seven eight."  
3087 "Nine thousand, three zero zero degrees, eight seven."  
03194 "Ten thousand, three one zero degrees, nine four."  
8109 "Eleven thousand, three one zero degrees, one zero nine."

CX18 01608 1714 81816 1820 02022 2120 22417 2525

b. The above report is broken down as follows:

CX18 "Winds aloft report, Cheyenne, one eight zero zero observation."  
01608 (Surface data, do not broadcast.)  
1714 "Seven thousand, one seven zero degrees, one four."  
81816 "Eight thousand, one eight zero degrees, one six."  
1820 "Nine thousand, one eight zero degrees, two zero."  
02022 "Ten thousand, two zero zero degrees, two two."  
2120 "Eleven thousand, two one zero degrees, two zero."  
22417 "Twelve thousand, two four zero degrees, one seven."  
2525 "One three thousand, two five zero degrees, two five."

c. Figures above 12,000 feet will be announced by calling the first 2 digits and adding the word "thousand." The last elevation in the above report is an example. Further examples:

26000 "Two six thousand."  
17000 "One seven thousand."  
43000 "Four three thousand."

## SECTION IV

## RADIO CALL SIGNS

	Paragraph
Ground stations.....	56
Airplanes.....	57

**56. Ground stations.**—Radiotelephone call signs for ground stations will be designated by specific geographical names, plus the name designating the type of communication service being called.

**57. Airplanes.**—*a.* Airplane call signs are composed of not less than four numbers. As far as the radio operator is concerned, the method of deriving the numbers is not important. Each ship will have its call sign painted or printed in the vicinity of the radio station. A good many Army aircraft have the number painted across the microphone, leaving very little chance of confusion of call letters when operators change from ship to ship. In calling any radio stations other than Army stations, the word "Army" will precede the ship's call letters. When calling Army stations, it is not necessary to include the word "Army."

*b.* Control towers will be designated by the name of the field at which they are located, plus the word "tower."

*Example:* "Scott tower," "Chanute tower," etc.

*c.* Army airways stations (AACS) will be designated by the name of the field at which they are located, plus the words "Army airways."

*Example:* "Scott Army airways," "Chanute Army airways," etc.

*d.* Radio ranges will be designated by the name of the field at which they are located, plus the word "radio."

*Example:* "Scott radio," "Chanute radio," "St. Louis radio," etc.

*e.* Example of Scott Field's training ship calling the range station at St. Louis: "St. Louis radio from Army eight five zero six, go ahead."

*f.* Example of Scott Field Army airways control station calling the same ship: "Eight five zero six from Scott Army airways, go ahead."

## SECTION V

## CONTROL TOWERS

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Take-off instructions.....	59
Guarding tower frequency after take-off.....	60
Landing instructions.....	61
Sighted aircraft in vicinity of field.....	62

**58. General.**—It is the primary responsibility of the control tower operator to observe traffic conditions around the immediate vicinity of the airport and keep pilots advised of these conditions. However,

the presence of a control tower in no way relieves the pilot of an airplane of the responsibility of exercising every precaution within his power to avoid hazardous situations. In some localities it is necessary to clear local tactical or training flights by agencies other than control towers.

**59. Take-off instructions.**—*a.* Departing aircraft will contact the control tower for take-off instructions prior to taxiing away from the line or parking area and will not depart until advised to do so. Traffic control tower operators at Army Air Force stations will include the following information in take-off instructions in the sequence given:

- (1) Wind direction and velocity.
- (2) Runway and field conditions.
- (3) Special instructions concerning local conditions.
- (4) Taxi clearance.
- (5) Take-off clearance.
- (6) Altitude of field and correct time—given only upon request of pilot.

*b.* Example of take-off instructions:

Ship: "Scott tower from eight five zero six, go ahead."

Tower: "Eight five zero six from Scott tower, go ahead."

Ship: "Taxi clearance, go ahead."

Tower: "Wind east twelve E one two. Field is soft, use east-west runway. Heavy construction in progress southeast of field. Taxi to west end of east-west runway, go ahead."

Ship: "Wilco."

Ship: After taxiing to take-off position. "Scott tower from eight five zero six, take-off clearance, go ahead."

Tower: "Eight five zero six, cleared for take-off, go ahead."

Ship: "Wilco."

**60. Guarding tower frequency after take-off.**—Upon departure, airplanes will remain tuned to the tower frequency for at least 5 minutes after departure unless cleared to another frequency by the control tower.

**61. Landing instructions.**—*a.* An airplane approaching an Army Air Force field will contact the traffic control tower when approximately 10 minutes from the field. The pilot will give his position and stand by for landing instructions. When about 1 minute from the field, the pilot will again call the tower advising him of his position. The tower will then furnish landing instructions in the following sequence:

- (1) Wind direction and velocity.
- (2) Traffic information concerning other ships in vicinity.



- (3) Field conditions including runway or area to be used in landing.
- (4) Landing sequency.
- (5) Altimeter setting—given only on specific request of pilot.

**b. Example of landing instructions:**

Ship: "Chanute tower from eight five zero six, go ahead."

Tower: "Eight five zero six from Chanute tower, go ahead."

Ship: "Fifteen miles north of Tuscola at two thousand feet, contact, landing at Chanute field, go ahead."

Tower: "Roger."

The ship is now about 1 minute from the landing field.

Ship: "Chanute tower from eight five zero six, landing instructions, go ahead."

Tower: "Eight five zero six from Chanute tower, wind southwest fifteen SW. one five. P-40 now approaching field to land. Field is soft, use the northeast-southwest runway, you are second to land, go ahead."

Ship: "Roger."

The P-40 is now on the ground and has cleared the runway.

Tower: "Eight five zero six from Chanute tower, you are cleared to land, go ahead."

Ship: "Wilco."

**62. Sighted aircraft in vicinity of field.**—*a.* Control tower operators will initiate calls to aircraft sighted approaching the field or seen taxiing out on the field that have not previously called for instructions. The type of ship and its location may be used as its call sign for this purpose. Example:

Tower: "C39 about 4 miles south of the field from Chanute tower, go ahead." The ship does not answer. It is assumed that his transmitter is inoperative. The tower will call again thus:

Tower: "C39 about 4 miles south of the field from Chanute tower, if you are receiving me rock your wings, go ahead."

*b.* If the ship is equipped with a receiver that is in operation, the pilot will acknowledge by rocking the ship's wings. The tower will then stand by. If the ship begins circling the field, the tower operator will issue landing instructions by radio, the pilot acknowledging by some visual signal as rocking wings. If the ship does not rock its wings upon request of the tower, the tower operator will assume that the ship has no radio facilities. If the ship begins circling the field, the tower operator will understand this as being a signal that the ship

desires to land. He will then issue landing instructions by using the light gun. A table of standard light signals for control tower operation will be found in appendix VII.

## SECTION VI

### CIVIL AIR REGULATIONS

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**63. General.**—An Army Air Force operator's value to the service will be enhanced a great deal if he has a fair knowledge of civil air regulations as pertain to air traffic rules.

**64. Contact flight.**—Contact flight is flight of aircraft in which the attitude of the aircraft and its flight path can at all times be controlled by means of visual reference to the ground or water.

**65. Instrument flight.**—Instrument flight is flight of aircraft in which visual reference is not continuously available, and the attitude of the aircraft and its flight path can be controlled in part or in whole by reference to instruments only.

**66. Airport control tower.**—An airport control tower is an establishment properly situated and equipped to allow an operator thereof adequately to control air traffic in the immediate vicinity of the airport on or adjacent to which such airport control tower is located.

**67. Civil Airway.**—A civil airway is a route in the navigable air space designated by the Secretary of Commerce. It includes the area 10 miles to either side of the center of such airway.

**68. Control zone.**—A control zone is the air space above an area within a circle with a radius of 3 miles drawn from the center of a control airport, provided, however, that if a radio directional aid station designed to direct air traffic to the control airport is more than 3 miles from the center thereof, then the control zone is extended above an area  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile on each side of a line projected from the center of such airport to such radio aid.



**69. Control zone of intersection.**—A control zone of intersection is the air space above an area within a circle with a radius of 25 miles drawn from the center of the zone of intersection.

**70. Center of control zone of intersection.**—The center of a control zone of intersection is—

- a. The radio range station located at an intersection of airways; or
- b. The center of the intersection of the on-course radio range signals projected down intersecting airways; or
- c. The center of an on-course signal projected down an airway at a point designated by the Secretary of Commerce.

**71. Flight plan.**—See paragraphs 93 and 94.

**72. Alternate airport.**—An alternate airport is an airport, other than the point of first intended landing, specified in the flight plan, and to which the flight may be directed in case of emergency.

**73. Radio fix.**—A radio fix is a geographical location on a civil airway, above which the position of an aircraft in flight can be accurately determined by means of radio only. Radio fixes may be determined by means of a cone of silence marker (Z marker), fan type marker, or intersection of range on course signals.

**74. Check point.**—A check point is a geographical location on the surface of the land or water above which the position of an aircraft in flight may be determined by means of visual reference.

**75. Airway traffic control area.**—An airway traffic control area is an area within the limits of designated civil airways over which a particular airway traffic control station exercises traffic control.

**76. Airway traffic control station.**—An airway traffic control station is a station operated by the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the purpose of air traffic control on civil airways within the jurisdiction of such station.

## SECTION VII

### RADIO RANGE STATIONS

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Nonscheduled or emergency broadcasts .....	81
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**77. General.**—Ground-to-plane and plane-to-ground communication has proved to be an absolute necessity if operation of aircraft is to be maintained with reliability and safety. Information relative to weather conditions along an airway is of vital importance to the pilot who is either flying blind, or over the top, or is about to take off for

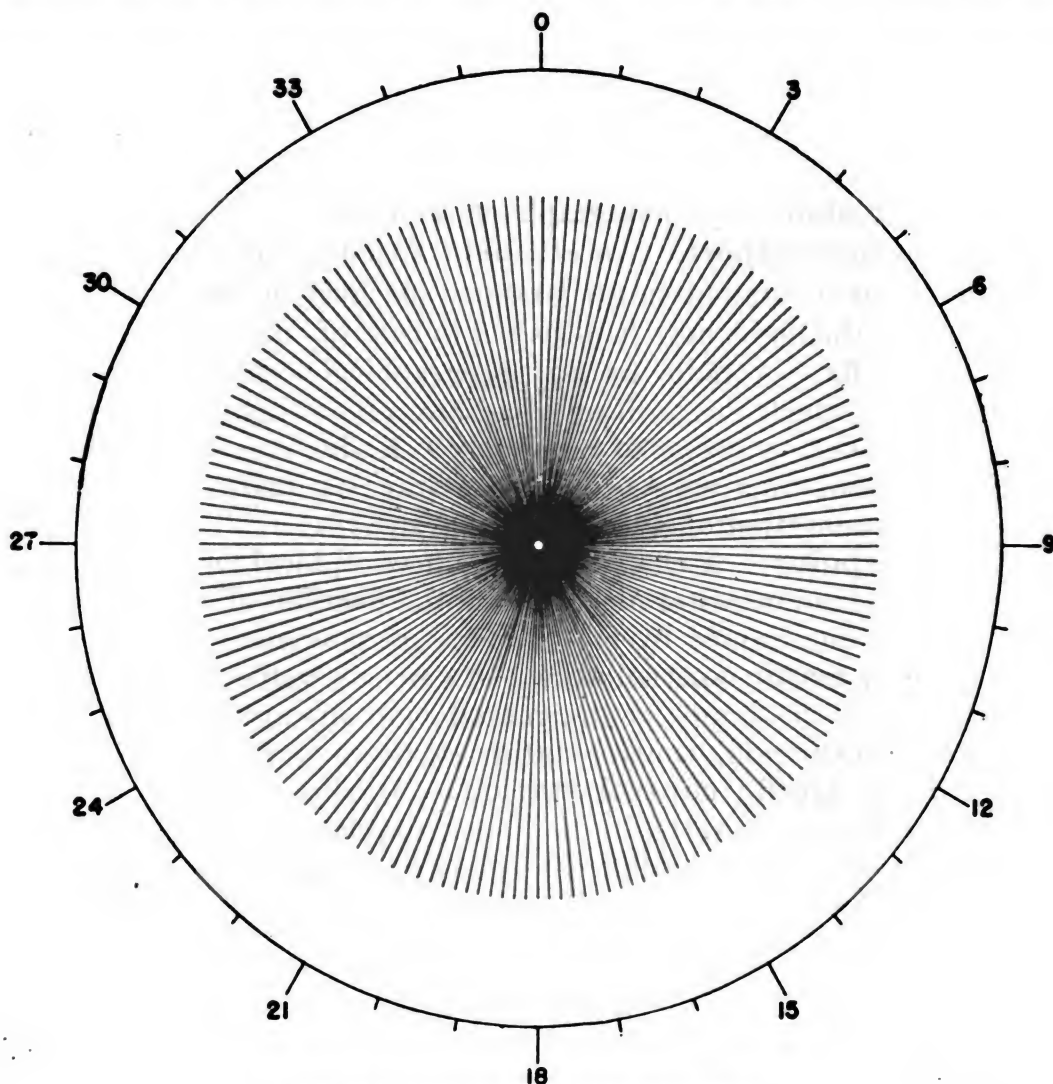


FIGURE 2.—Omnidirectional broadcast antenna.

some particular destination. To meet this requirement, the Civil Aeronautics Administration has installed and maintains radio range stations throughout the United States. These stations are located on all the airways and are the guides and markers for the aerial highways. It would be possible for a pilot to depart from Boston and fly to Seattle without ever seeing the ground, his only means of determining his position being by radio range stations.

**78. Types of ranges.**—There are several types of radio ranges. They all have the same task to perform—to produce a beam on which

the pilot may depend to guide him safely to his destination. The type of range to be discussed in this section is the simultaneous radio range and voice transmitter using vertical radiators (Adcock system). Other types of ranges using loop antennas and tone modulated signals are being replaced by the more modern equipment.

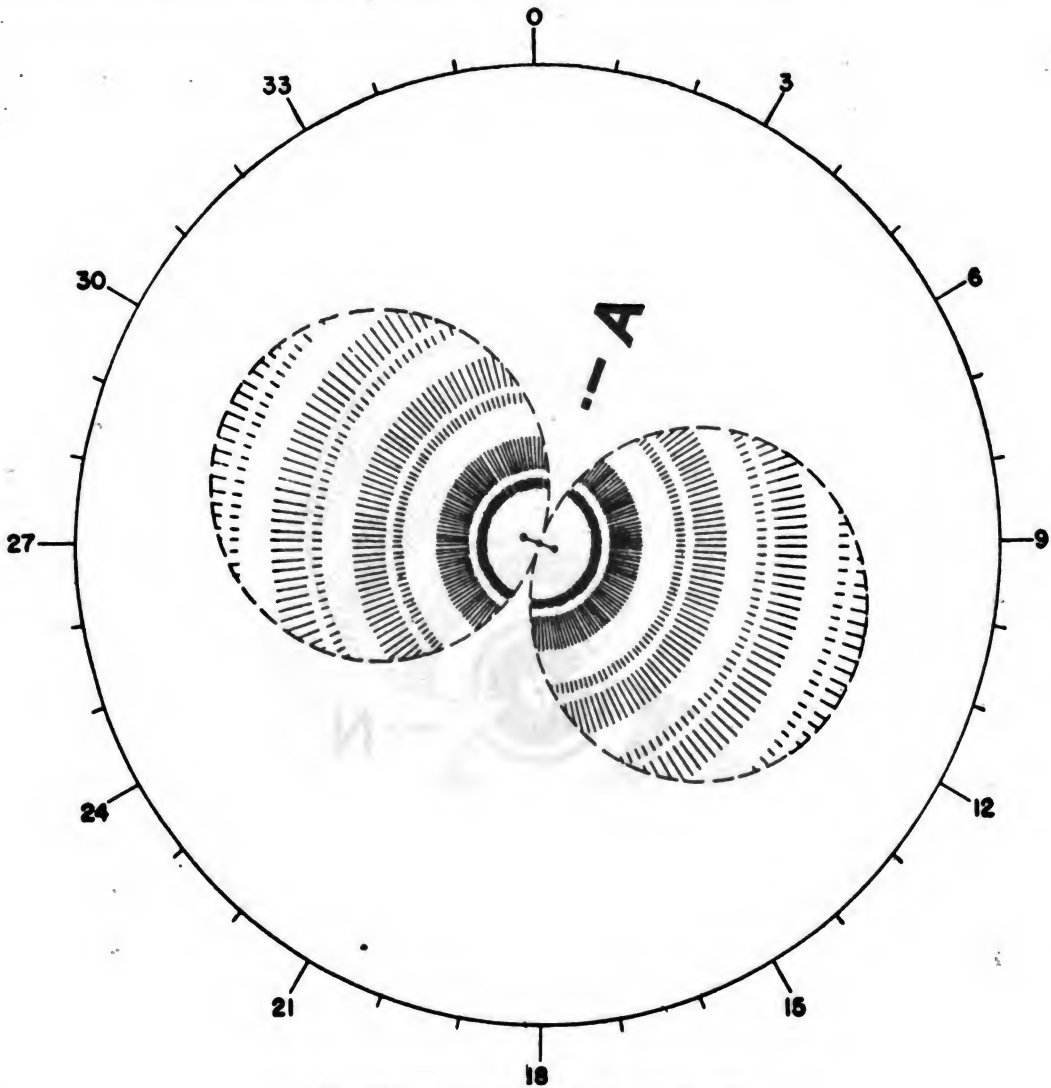
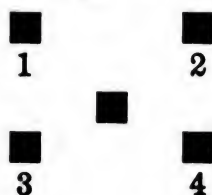


FIGURE 3.—Single loop bearing 110° and 290°.

**79. Simultaneous range and voice transmitter.**—The simultaneous range and voice transmitter consists of two complete transmitters operating on separate frequencies. The voice or carrier frequency is the assigned frequency of the station. The range or side-band frequency is 1,020 cycles higher than the assigned frequency. When both transmitters are on together, an audible heterodyne or beat frequency of 1,020 cycles is produced.



## 80. How an on-course signal is produced.



In the above illustration the squares represent vertical antennas or towers looking down from above. The center tower emits a continu-

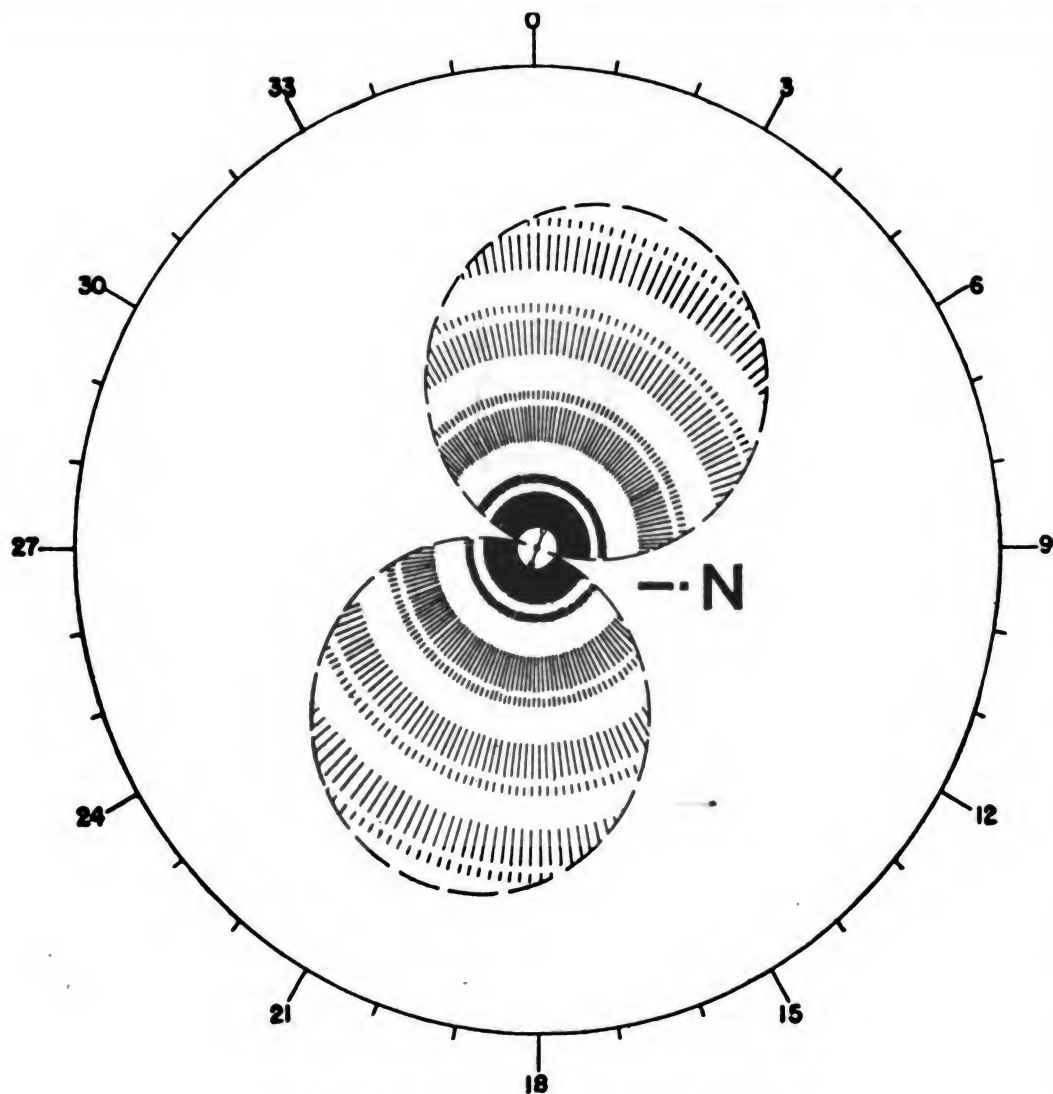


FIGURE 4.—Single loop bearing 20° and 200°.

ous uninterrupted wave on the assigned frequency (fig. 2). Towers 1 and 4 are connected together at the transmitter. Towers 2 and 3 are connected together at the transmitter. The range signal radio frequency power is fed to the opposite pair of towers. The radio frequency field pattern radiated from the two sets of towers takes the

form of two crossed figures of eight (fig. 5). A motor-driven keying device keys the letter "N" into one pair of towers (fig. 4) and the letter "A" into the other pair of towers (fig. 3). These signals are interlocked so that when received at a point along the line of equal field intensities from both pairs of towers, the N and A signals merge to form a long dash (fig. 6). This constitutes an on-course signal and

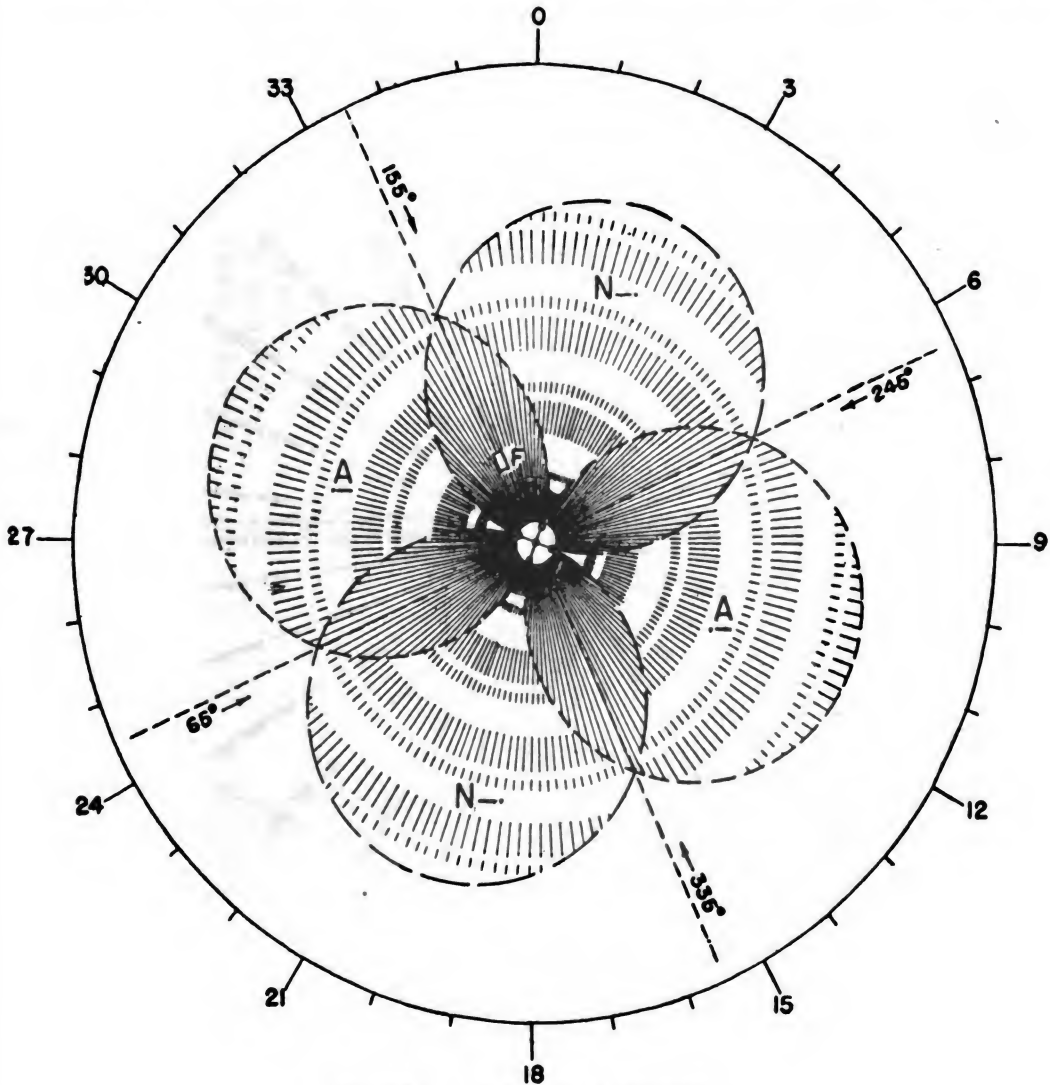


FIGURE 5.—Loops A and N combined.

is about  $3^\circ$  in width. Off course to one side or the other, either the N or the A signals predominate, since the field intensities from the two sets of towers are not equal. Thus the system gives four courses, the spaces between the courses being termed "quadrants." The interlocked signals are transmitted for approximately 29 seconds, followed by the station identifying signal which is keyed into first one pair of towers and then the other pair. The N and A signals are transmitted

such that true north line always passes through an N quadrant except when a course lies due north, in which case the N lies in the northwest and southeast quadrants.

**81. Nonscheduled or emergency broadcasts.**—Nonscheduled or emergency broadcasts on radio ranges are preceded by an attention

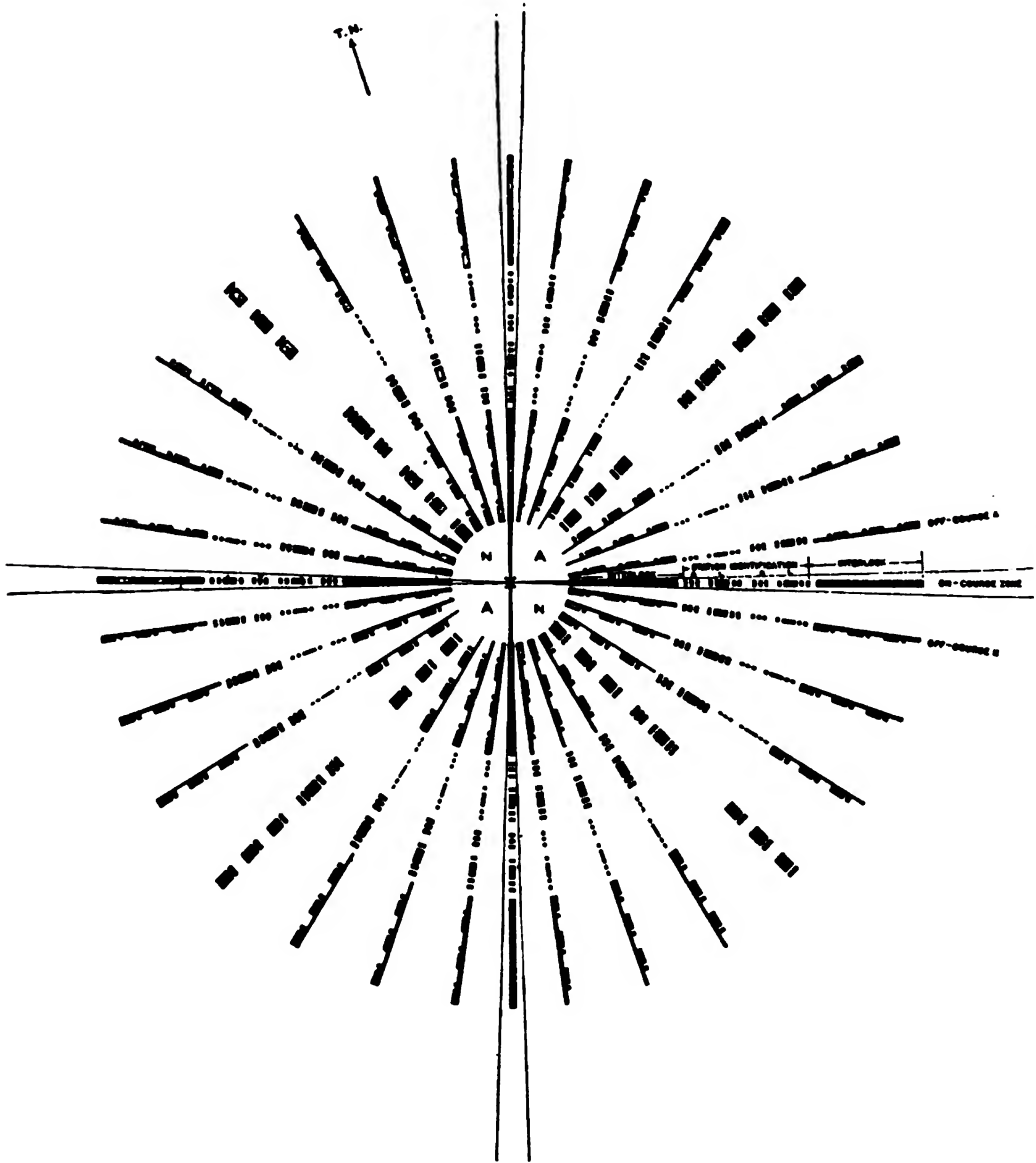


FIGURE 6.

signal consisting of a series of dots (about 10 or 12) which are transmitted for approximately 1 second. This is a warning to pilots using range filter to switch over and listen to voice.

**82. Frequency allocation.**—Radio ranges are allocated to the frequency band of 200 to 400 kilocycles.



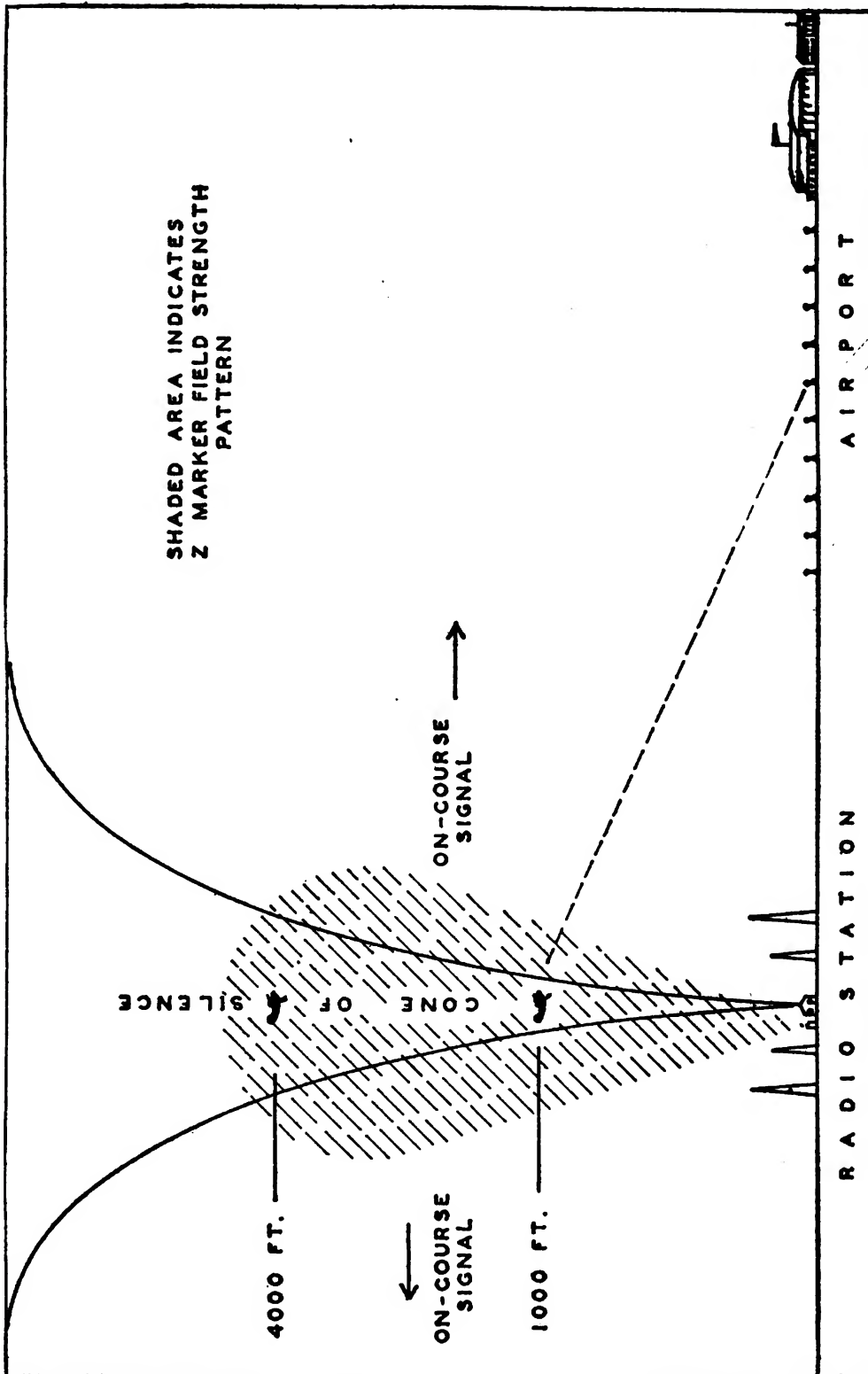


FIGURE 7.

**83. Multiple courses.**—Multiple or split courses are false on-course indications which occur in the transmission of most radio ranges located in mountainous territory. These multiple courses manifest themselves as on-course signals at points where either the

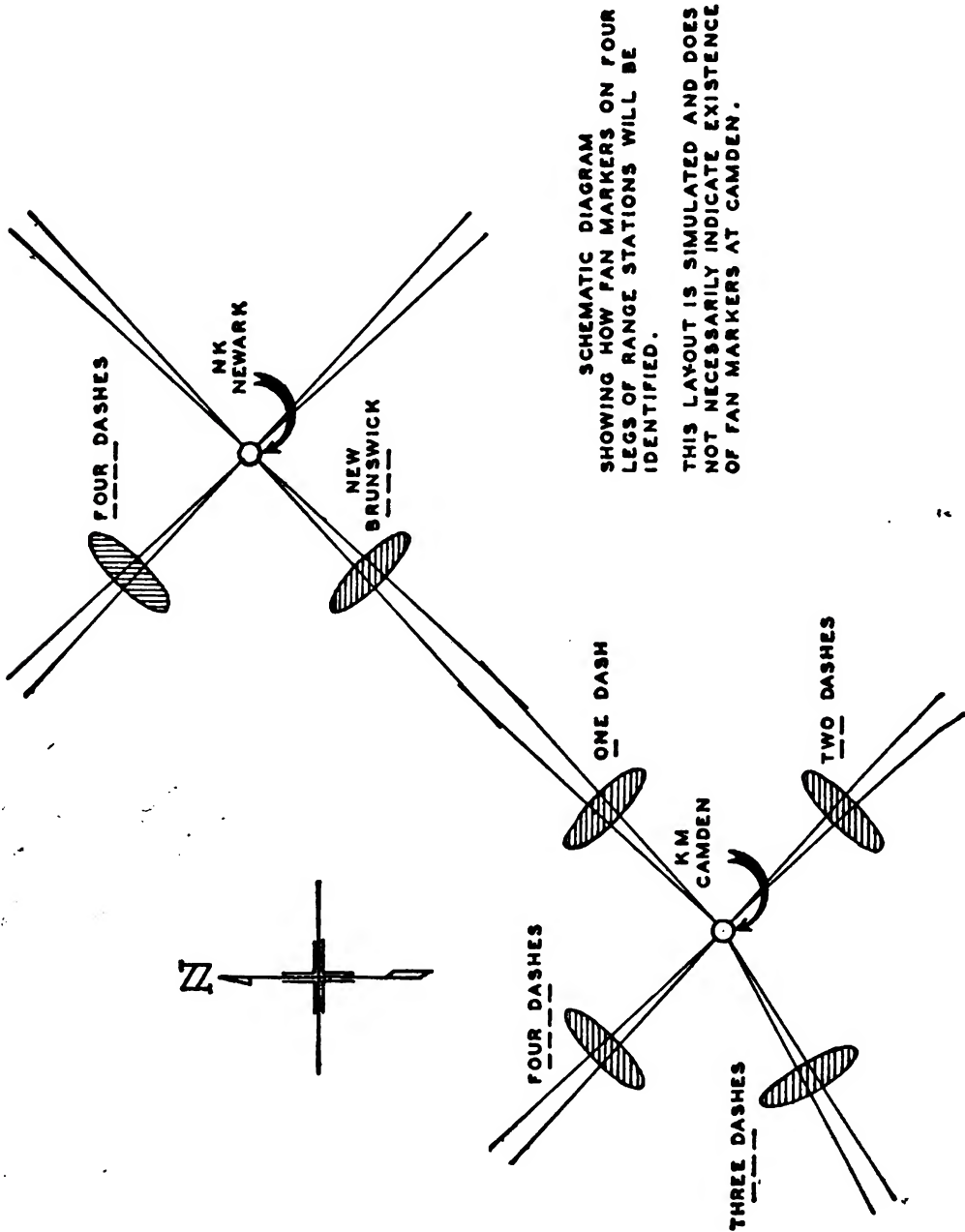


FIGURE 8.

A or the N signals should predominate and may be misconstrued by the pilot as the true on-course signal. They usually exist within plus or minus  $5^\circ$  of the true courses. At stations where multiple courses exist, airmen are warned in notices of their existence and they then use the range station accordingly.

**84. Cone of silence marker.**—A characteristic of a radio range is the cone of silence (fig. 7), a zone of zero field intensity directly above the range station caused by cancelation of the radiated field at this point. It is very useful to the pilot in determining when he has passed the radio range station. The zone of zero field intensity is proportional to the altitude, taking the form of an inverted cone. This cone of silence is so useful to pilots as an aid in orienting their position preparatory to landing that a definite and wider marker was necessary. Thus the cone of silence marker came into being. This consists of an ultrahigh frequency transmitter (75 megacycles) located near the center tower of a range station. The antenna is arranged so that the field strength pattern of the radiated signal is cone-shaped, the apex of the cone resting on the antenna. This signal is modulated with a 3,000-cycle note and is continuous. The radiated signal fills the void over the range station and definitely indicates to the pilot his exact position. To receive this signal it is of course necessary that the aircraft be equipped with a 75-megacycle receiver, also known as a marker beacon receptor.

**85. Z marker.**—See paragraph 84.

**86. Station location marker.**—See paragraph 84.

**87. Fan marker.**—A fan marker is a 75-megacycle transmitter which radiates upward a fan-shaped field strength pattern which is ordinarily placed at right angles to one of the legs of a range station. (See fig. 8.) These markers are located at definite known distances from the range station. Each marker transmits a series of dashes which identify the particular marker. The marker serves to provide the pilot with a definite fix. The identification for the various markers is such that the true north leg will be identified with one dash, or if the leg is not true north then the next leg clockwise from true north will be identified with one dash, the next leg clockwise will be identified by two dashes, etc. The transmissions are modulated with a 3,000-cycle note. Army aircraft equipped with marker beacon receptors give a visual indication by the lighting of an amber light on the instrument panel. The amber lamp will flash the number of dashes to identify the marker.

**88. False cone of silence.**—Frequent reference is made to so-called false or fake cones of silence. These false cones of silence are simply fades. Fading might occur anywhere, but it is generally confined to hilly or mountainous terrain and moderately low altitudes above the ground. Occasionally fading has been noted when flying at low altitude over high voltage transmission lines. The degree of change in signal strength is not always constant, some fades being

barely perceptible. A 10 to 1 drop in signal strength is unusual except in rugged mountainous terrain. In the Rocky Mountains abrupt changes in signal level of as much as 100 to 1 are sometimes encountered. The fades are usually of short duration. These fades have caused confusion with the true cone of silence. Ships flying toward a station equipped with a Z marker may easily disregard any fades because the true cone of silence will be indicated by reception of the Z marker signal.

**89. Radio range and flight radio operator.**—A radio operator in flight will have occasion to communicate frequently with radio range stations. The operator's transmissions will be made on the liaison transmitter. For receiving the range stations it will be necessary to use the compass receiver because the liaison receivers do not cover the frequency band to which radio range stations are assigned. Communication with range stations is at the pilot's discretion. The pilot may wish to contact the stations himself. On the other hand if the pilot desires, he will turn the compass receiver over to the radio operator and advise him to contact the range stations. The radio operator's duties will then be to transmit to the range station the ship's position report, receive weather reports at stations over which passing, and receive traffic and other information. The procedure for communicating with radio range stations is prescribed in section VIII. Contacts will be businesslike and concise. The CAA personnel judge the Army Air Force by the method in which communication contacts are handled by Army Air Force personnel.

## SECTION VIII

### PROCEDURE FOR COMMUNICATING WITH CAA RANGE STATIONS

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Use of tone telegraphy in contacting CAA stations.....	92
Contact flight plan.....	93
Instrument flight plan.....	94
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Summary of communication duties.....	96

**90. General.**—Pilots or radio operators will contact CAA radio range stations for the purpose of reporting their position, requesting weather and traffic information, filing flight plans, or making changes in flight plans.

**91. Position report.**—*a.* Position reports will be made to range stations in the following sequence:

- (1) Ship's call.
- (2) Name of pilot (last name only, grade is omitted).
- (3) Position.
- (4) Time over reported position.
- (5) Altitude.
- (6) Flight conditions (contact, instrument, on top, between layers, etc.).

*b.* Example of position report:

Ship: "Denver radio from army eight five zero six, go ahead."

Denver: "Army eight five zero six from Denver radio, Go ahead."

Ship: "Army eight five zero six, pilot Wilson, two five east of Denver, one two five zero central standard, at eight thousand, on instruments. Estimating Denver at one three zero zero central standard, go ahead."

Denver: "Army eight five zero six, Denver, pilot Wilson, I will repeat your position, two five east of Denver, one two five zero central standard, at eight thousand, on instruments. Estimating Denver at one three zero zero central standard, go ahead."

Ship: "That is correct, go ahead."

Denver: "Roger."

*c.* Note that the position report was repeated to the ship. This will always be done. It serves a double purpose. First, it verifies the position report as transmitted by the ship. If any discrepancies are found, they will be immediately corrected by the ship's operator. Second, it serves as a broadcast to all other ships that may be in the vicinity of the particular range station, notifying all ships on the range frequency of the position of the ship just reported.

**92. Use of tone telegraphy in contacting CAA stations.—**

*a.* When unable to contact CAA stations or AAC stations by voice transmission, an attempt should be made using tone telegraphy. Radio range identification letters may be used for calling stations when reply is desired on the range frequency. When reply is desired on 4,220 kc from an AAC station, the call letters listed for these stations in the facility charts should be used. (See sec. XI.) Under ordinary circumstances communication once established may then be continued by means of voice. Complete messages should not be transmitted by tone telegraph except under unusual circumstances when voice transmission is unintelligible.

*b.* Tone modulated telegraphy is stressed because continuous wave telegraphy will not be heard. Ground stations maintain a watch



without the use of the beat frequency oscillator, making the use of tone telegraphy mandatory.

**93. Contact flight plan.**—*a.* A flight plan is not required by civil air regulations for contact flight at any altitude outside of the boundaries of civil airways, though one may be submitted if desired. Likewise, a flight plan is not required for contact flight on or across civil airways at altitudes of 3,500 feet or less above the ground or water. However, within the limits of a civil airway, a contact flight made above 3,500 feet above the ground or water (not above sea level) requires the observance of instrument flight rules in the following respects:

- (1) An approved flight plan before take-off from within or before entering an airway traffic control area.

- (2) Maintenance of flight altitudes.

- (3) Maintenance of communication contacts, therefore requiring that aircraft be equipped with two-way radio.

*b.* Position reports may be made, even though a flight plan has not been filed. The CAA radio operator will ask if a flight plan has been filed. If one has been filed, the CAA operator will forward the ship's progress report. If a flight plan has not been filed, the CAA operator will record the communication contact and take no further action.

**94. Instrument flight plan.**—*a.* A flight plan is not required by civil air regulations for instrument flight made entirely off airways and not entering control zones of intersection. Instrument flight made partially off airways does not require the filing of flight plan with the Civil Aeronautics Administration, provided all portions of the flight made within the airways and within control zones of intersection are made under contact weather conditions and under contact flight rules at or below 3,500 feet above the ground or water. However, when class N (instrument) or class X weather conditions prevail within the civil airways over that portion or portions within which flight is to be made, the following rules will govern:

- (1) Prior to take-off from any point within an airway traffic control area and prior to entering such an area, an approved flight plan is required as prescribed in CAR 60.134.

- (2) On civil airways not within an airway traffic control area, and where no approved flight plan has been obtained, no control zone of intersection, served by CAA radio voice communication station, will be entered without first establishing communication with such station, directly or through channels and forwarding essential information of the flight plan as described below:

RADIOTELEPHONE PROCEDURE

<i>Sequence</i>	<i>Example</i>
Ship's call.....	8506
Type of ship.....	Army C-39
Pilot's name.....	Allee
Point of departure.....	Scott Field
Altitude.....	4,000 (give appropriate altitude)
Destination.....	Scott Field
Route.....	Via (give route)
Air speed.....	180
Transmitting frequency.....	4495
Time of departure.....	1042CS
Estimated elapsed time.....	3 hours 10 minutes
Alternate airport.....	St. Louis (give appropriate airport)
Remarks.....	Circle flight

b. The flight plan (a(2) above), often referred to as a PX, will appear on a teletype circuit, thus:

8506 ARMY C39 ALLEE 4CD 40 CD VIA LS CA KC 50 CA LS 30  
CD 180 4495 D1042CS 3+10 LS CIRCLE FLIGHT

NOTE.—A contact flight plan is similar to an instrument flight plan except specific altitudes are not mentioned. In place of altitude the abbreviation CFR (contact flight rules) is used. An alternate airport is not included.

**95. Communication contacts.**—a. On an instrument flight, a continuous listening watch will be maintained on the appropriate radio frequency. The pilot or radio operator will contact and report as soon as possible to the appropriate communication station the time and altitude of passing each radio fix or other check point designated by the Secretary of Commerce or specified in the flight plan, together with unanticipated weather conditions being encountered and any other information pertinent to the aircraft movement. If not within an airway traffic control area, the pilot or radio operator will, prior to entering a control zone of intersection served by a CAA radio voice communication station, establish communication with such station, directly or through other communication channels, forwarding the expected time of arrival over the center of such zone, the altitude to be flown through such zone, and the course or courses proposed to be followed while within such zone.

b. Example of contact with control zone of intersection:

Ship: "Columbus radio from Army eight five zero six, go ahead."  
Columbus: "Army eight five zero six from Columbus radio, go ahead."

Ship: "Army eight five zero six, pilot Case, over the Brighton fan marker, one four one five eastern standard, at three thousand, on instruments. Estimating Columbus one four two five eastern standard, at three thousand. After passing Columbus will continue on east leg of Columbus range to Cambridge, go ahead."

Columbus: "(Here Columbus repeats the entire text of the position report.)"

Ship: "That is correct, go ahead."

Columbus: "Roger."

**96. Summary of communication duties.**—*a.* Whether a radio operator will or will not contact communication stations is at the discretion of the pilot. If the pilot assigns communication duties to the radio operator, he must be prepared for the task and must know what to do. Common sense in most cases will solve the difficulties.

*b.* Requests for weather information will be made after the ground station has the position report.

*c.* The receipt of a traffic clearance into a control zone is normally the pilot's duty. The radio operator may be called on, however, to copy verbatim the clearance to be given to the pilot. The first rule of communication must be remembered: *Never acknowledge or receipt for anything unless the message has been received and there is no doubt about its accuracy.* A traffic control clearance contains vital information. The radio operator's life may depend on the accuracy with which this information is received.

*d.* Ability to copy accurately all weather reports cannot be over-emphasized. The information received will guide the pilot in making his flight under instrument conditions.

## SECTION IX

### EMERGENCY PROCEDURE

	Paragraph
Establishing contact.....	97
Scheduled contacts.....	98
Distress signals.....	99
Urgent signals.....	100
Transmitter adjustment for distress.....	101
Fraudulent signals of distress.....	102
Penalties.....	103

**97. Establishing contact.**—Normally, calls to aircraft will be restricted to two attempts to establish contact with an interval of 15 seconds between calls. If contact is not established, a third call will be made, after an additional 15-second interval, the communication

then being transmitted as a blind broadcast and terminated by a request for receipt. If no receipt or acknowledgment is received, the three calls, followed by the blind broadcast, will be repeated at intervals of not less than 3 nor more than 5 minutes until the emergency communication has been transmitted three times.

**98. Scheduled contacts.**—When an aeronautical ground station does not receive an answer from an aircraft station at time of scheduled contact, it will repeat the call at 15-second intervals during time allotted to contact (1 minute). If the operator is unable to establish contact with the aircraft station, he will make use of all available facilities, including CAA stations, to get information to pilot or to reestablish contact.

**99. Distress signals.**—Listed below are extracts from the general radio regulations pertaining to safety of aircraft:

*a.* In radiotelegraphy, the distress signal shall consist of the group . . . — — — . . . transmitted as one signal, in which the dashes must be emphasized so as to be distinguished clearly from the dots. This signal is often referred to as SOS. Actually SOS is meaningless. VTB, 3B, STMS, or any other combination would produce the same signal, but inasmuch as it has been customary to refer to the distress signal as SOS no attempt is being made to eliminate it. It should be borne in mind, however, that the signal is sent as one character. If it is to be recorded it may be written as SOS.

*b.* In radiotelephony, the distress signal shall consist of the spoken expression MAYDAY.

*c.* These distress signals shall announce that the ship, aircraft, or any other vehicle which sends the distress signal is threatened by serious and imminent danger and requests immediate assistance.

*d.* This call shall have absolute priority over other transmissions. All stations hearing it must immediately cease all transmissions capable of interfering with the distress traffic, and must listen on the frequency used for the distress call.

*e.* The distress call must be followed as soon as possible by the distress message. This message shall include the distress call followed by the name of the ship, aircraft, or other vehicle in distress, information regarding the position of the latter, the nature of the distress and the nature of the help requested, and any other further information which might facilitate this assistance.

*f.* When, in its distress message, an aircraft is unable to signal its position, it shall endeavor after the transmission of the incomplete message to send its call signal long enough so that the radio direction-finding stations may determine its position.



g. As a general rule, a ship or aircraft at sea shall signal its position in latitude and longitude (Greenwich) using figures, for the degrees and minutes, accompanied by one of the words North or South and one of the words East or West. A period shall separate the degrees from the minutes. In some cases, the true bearings and the distance in nautical miles from some known geographical point may be given.

h. As a general rule, an aircraft flying over land shall signal its position by the name of the nearest locality, its approximate distance from this point, accompanied, according to the case, by one of the words North, South, East or West, or, in some cases, words indicating intermediate directions.

i. The distress call and message shall be sent only by *order of the master or person responsible* for the ship, aircraft, or other vehicle carrying the mobile station.

j. Stations of the mobile service which receive a distress message from a mobile station which is unquestionably in their vicinity must acknowledge receipt thereof at once.

k. Stations of the mobile service which receive a distress message from a mobile station which unquestionably is not in their vicinity must wait a short period of time before acknowledging receipt thereof, in order to make it possible for stations nearer to the mobile station in distress to answer and acknowledge receipt without interference.

**100. Urgent signals.**—a. In radiotelephony the urgent signal will consist of three transmissions of the expression PAN; it will be transmitted before the call.

b. The urgent signal will indicate that the calling aircraft station has a very urgent message to transmit concerning its own safety or concerning the safety of another aircraft or ship.

c. In the aeronautical service, the urgent signal PAN will be used in radiotelegraphy and in radiotelephony to indicate that the aircraft transmitting it is in trouble and is forced to land, but that it is not in need of immediate help. This signal should, so far as possible, be followed by a message giving additional information.

d. The urgent signal will have priority over all other communications, except distress communication, and all mobile or land stations hearing it must take care not to interfere with the transmission of the message which follows the urgent signal.

e. The urgent signal may be transmitted only with the authorization of the master or of the person responsible for the aircraft.

**101. Transmitter adjustment for distress.**—The transmitting set in a radio station may be adjusted in such a manner as to produce a maximum of radiation, irrespective of the amount of inter-



ference which may thus be caused, when such station is sending radio communications or signals of distress and radio communications relating thereto.

**102. Fraudulent signals of distress.**—Section 325 of the Communication Act of 1934, paragraph A, states: "No person within the jurisdiction of the United States shall knowingly utter or transmit, or cause to be uttered or transmitted, any false or fraudulent signal of distress, or communication relating thereto."

**103. Penalties.**—Unlawful acts pertaining to radio communication are punishable by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for a term of not more than two years, or both, as provided by section 501 of the Communication Act of 1934.

## SECTION X FREQUENCIES

	Paragraph
General.....	104
Civil control tower.....	105
Army control tower.....	106
Army air-ground.....	107
National airways.....	108
Radio range.....	109
Distress over ocean or Great Lakes.....	110
Direction finders.....	111
Army airways.....	112
Guarding frequency.....	113

**104. General.**—The frequencies given in paragraphs 105 to 112, inclusive, are important insofar as the Army Air Force radio operator is concerned. They are transmitting frequencies and should be memorized thoroughly.

**105. Civil control tower.**—278 kilocycles is assigned as the civil control tower frequency. Nearly all civil control towers operate on this frequency. The only exceptions are where a congestion of airports exists such as in the vicinity of New York City. In congested areas, other frequencies are assigned to minimize interference.

**106. Army control tower.**—Army control towers operate on several frequencies which are listed in the Army Air Force radio facility charts. 396 kilocycles is most commonly used.

**107. Army air-ground.**—4,495 kilocycles is the assigned frequency to be used by Army aircraft. This frequency is strictly an Army Air Force frequency and is not used by other services.

**108. National airways.**—3,105 kilocycles is the assigned frequency for all itinerant and commercial aircraft. This frequency is occasionally used by Government services insofar as aircraft are con-

cerned. 6,210 kilocycles is a multiple of 3,105 and is authorized for use by nearly all aircraft. This frequency, however, is very seldom used.

**109. Radio range.**—200 to 400 kilocycles is the band of frequencies assigned to this service.

**110. Distress over ocean or Great Lakes.**—500 kilocycles is assigned as the international distress frequency over the ocean or Great Lakes. In addition to distress calls, this frequency may be used between ships or aircraft to establish a schedule on other frequencies. All transmissions will be kept to a minimum in this respect.

**111. Direction finders.**—375 kilocycles is assigned as the direction finder frequency.

**112. Army airways.**—4,220 kilocycles is assigned as the Army airways frequency.

**113. Guarding frequency.**—Guarding a frequency means simply to listen continuously to a radio receiver which is tuned to the frequency being guarded. Other names for guarding a frequency might be: Standing a continuous watch; maintaining a continuous watch; standing by on a certain frequency. Listening frequencies should not be confused with transmitting frequencies. A station's frequency is the frequency on which that station will *transmit*.

## SECTION XI

### FACILITY CHARTS

	Paragraph
General.....	114
Weather broadcast schedules.....	115
Number and location of copies.....	116
Identification.....	117
Inspection.....	118
Record of corrections.....	119
Correcting facility charts.....	120

**114. General.**—As a visible representation of charted airways, radio facility charts are employed to aid in safety of travel. Each chart covers a specific section of the country, comprising several States. The radio ranges in these areas have been previously plotted and in most cases checked from the air as well as from the ground. Army Air Force radio facility charts and Army Air Force aids to airway flying are reproduced as Handbooks of Instruction, Air Force Technical Order No. 08-15-1 and 08-15-2, for the convenience of Army Air Force personnel. T. O. 08-15-1 contains the radio facility charts and related data; it is revised monthly. T. O. 08-15-2 contains information on airway traffic control areas, civil airways charts,

list of broadcasting stations on the entertainment band, and other information not subject to frequent revision.

**115. Weather broadcast schedules.**—The weather broadcasting schedules of range stations are placed in the charts on the pages opposite the map section to which they pertain.

**116. Number and location of copies.**—Copies of T. O. 08-15-1 and T. O. 08-15-2 will be furnished to Army Air Force stations in numbers sufficient to provide one copy per pilot and one copy per copilot of radio equipped aircraft, and one copy per aircraft radio operator.

**117. Identification.**—Army Air Force radio facility charts will be identified at each station to which issued by placing in the space provided on the front cover the type and call letters of the aircraft to which assigned. In case of copies provided for the use of radio operators, the unit designation will be placed in this space.

**118. Inspection.**—Commanding officers of Army Air Force stations will cause station technical inspectors to make inspections that will insure that the charts are being corrected as changes are received. The individual making the inspection will enter on the record sheet under the column "Inspected by" the date and his initials.

**119. Record of corrections.**—A record of correction form has been included on the inside of the front cover of T. O. 08-15-1. The charts will be checked before being placed in service for changes which may have occurred after the date of printing. A record of correction will be maintained on the form and all corrections entered and initialed by the individual concerned.

**120. Correcting facility charts.**—Corrections on facility charts are made in pencil on the face of the map and on the page preceding the map, using the information contained in the "Weekly Notice to Airmen." This notice to airmen is issued by the Civil Aeronautics Administration each week. Each issue will be thoroughly scanned for any items that affect changes in radio aids, changes of schedules, changes in course alinement, changes in frequency, new installations, etc. In changing course alinement, if the change is 5° or less, the figure indicating the new alinement is sufficient to indicate the change. If the change is more than 5°, a new leg will be drawn in and a wavy line drawn through the old one to show that it no longer exists.

## SECTION XII

### TABLE NETS

	Paragraph
General.....	121
Proficiency in nets.....	122
Operation.....	123
Profanity.....	124
Practical weather test.....	125

**121. General.**—After the lecture and classroom discussion on radiotelephone procedure, the class will be divided into groups or nets. Operators will be assigned stations. Each man will act as either the pilot, control tower operator, Army airways operator, or radio range station operator. For practice purposes, the man chosen to act as pilot will first contact the control tower for take-off instructions; next he will contact the Army airways communication station and give position report and make schedule for some later time; and then contact the range stations giving position reports and requesting weather and traffic information at stations ahead. The procedure as outlined in this manual will be observed. A business-like attitude in all contacts will be maintained. The operator must make sure that he knows what he is going to say before beginning; there should be no hesitation in giving reports. If for some reason continuity cannot be maintained, the station being communicated with should be asked to wait. After consolidating the information which is to be transmitted, communication should be continued. Whether a call-up will again be necessary depends upon the length of time off the air. Good judgment here will be the deciding factor.

**122. Proficiency in nets.**—All stations will maintain a continuous watch during the class period. There will be only two stations in communication with each other at one time. It is up to the other stations listening in to watch for errors in procedure, weather reports, position reports, or any other errors which another station might make. The student discovering the error will notify the net supervisor by raising his hand. The one finding the error will be asked to point out the error and give a correct version of what is to be done. Corrections by other students should not be resented; they are for the benefit of all operators listening in. Any sign of resentment will severely affect the grade in proficiency. All weather reports will be intercepted and copied by all students.

**123. Operation.**—Operation in the table nets will be assumed to be the same as though one were actually in flight. If what was transmitted is not understood, repetition should be requested over the microphone, not across the table, since actual flight is being simulated.

**124. Profanity.**—Profanity and obscene language will not be tolerated. Making obscene remarks over the air is a court-martial offense. If it cannot be done over the air, there is no reason for doing it in the table nets. Students will be graded in accordance with what is done and how it is done. (See par. 101.)

**125. Practical weather test.**—A practical weather test will be given to ascertain ability to copy weather reports. Ability to transmit



and copy such reports using standard symbols should be well developed. Papers, will be graded and the grade received on weather reports will be added to the grades received on table net operation and written examination.

### SECTION XIII

#### STATION LOG

General.....	Paragraph 126
Models.....	127

**126. General.**—*a.* A station log is a running account of station activities to include a record of stations worked and messages handled. This includes position reports, progress reports, flight plans, changes in flight plans, weather reports, frequency, changes in frequency, and any unusual conditions encountered in flight.

*b.* Form messages such as position or weather reports can easily be copied verbatim when proper procedure and authorized abbreviations are used.

*c.* Official messages addressed to commanding officers will be copied on a message form and delivered to addressee. A notation that message has been handled will be recorded in log.

*d.* Figure 9 shows a sample log kept by ship's radio operator.

*e.* Weather reports are normally copied on a special form provided for the purpose. If none is available plain paper may be used.

*f.* A sample copy of weather report and form is shown in figure 10.

**127. Models.**—See figures 9 and 10.



AIRCRAFT RADIO OPERATOR'S LOG		
SHIP'S CALL <u>8506</u>		PILOT <u>Major A. L. Wilson</u>
FREQ <u>1495</u>		RADIO OPERATOR <u>1st Lt. D. Marsh</u>
FLIGHT <u>C.D. to DL via OL</u>		DATE <u>Oct 7 1941</u>
TIME C.S.	STN	REMARKS <i>Voice communications</i>
0944	CD	5W LS 0942C 6000 cte.
0945	LS	8W LS 0944C 6000 cte. Recd wea for
		ZD NS TS. Cabnd B/B 5000 passed
		ZD 0930C.
1034	ZD	10 NE ZD 1032C 6000 on top. Recd
		wea for ZD NS TS OL.
1135	TS	30 NE TS 1131C 6000 cte. Recd wea
		for OL FV DL.
1224	OL	30 W OL 1222C 6000 cte, turning SW
		to intercept 5 leg OL msg and
		continue to DL. Recd wea for
		OL FV DL.
1300		Ordmore - Onwa at 1257C 6000 on top.
1354	DL	15N DL 1353C 2000 cte eta Hensley
		1406C. Recd wea at DL.
1400	WYO	Sent msg to C.O. Scottfield
		regarding loss of landing place.
1405	-	Landed at Hensley Field.

FIGURE 9.—Station log.

STATION	TIME OBS.	CEILING IN FT.	SKY	VIS. MILES	WEATHER OBS. TO VIS.	TEMP.	DEW POINT	WIND	ALT. SETTING	REMARKS
ZD	0930C	E20	⊙			62	55	→ 11	993	
NS	"	48	⊙260			68	58	→ 12	986	
TS	"		⊙/300			73	57	→ 10	997	
ZD	1030C	E20	⊙			64	56	→ 10	994	
NS	"	50	⊙250			69	60	→ 14	987	
TS	"		⊙/			73	57	→ 12	998	
OL	"	60	⊙/⊙	7	RW-	73	63	→ 11	990	
OL	1130C	60	⊙/⊙	7		74	65	→ 14	991	
FV	"	E30	⊙/250			72	65	→ 11	978	Cloud RW-
DL	"	E40	⊙/⊙		RW-	76	61	→ 10	981	
OL	1130C	60	⊙/⊙	7		74	65	→ 14	991	
FV	"	E30	⊙/250			72	65	→ 11	978	Cloud RW-
DL	"	E40	⊙/⊙		RW-	76	61	→ 10	981	
DL	1330C	30	⊙	4	R-	75	63	→ 11	982	

FIGURE 10.—Weather report.

## APPENDIX I

## SYMBOLS OF WEATHER REPORT

## 1. Weather element symbols.

Symbol	Meaning	Symbol	Meaning
R—	Light rain.	AP—	Light small hail.
R	Moderate rain.	AP	Moderate small hail.
R+	Heavy rain.	AP+	Heavy small hail.
S—	Light snow.	SP—	Light snow pellets.
S	Moderate snow.	SP	Moderate snow pellets.
S+	Heavy snow.	SP+	Heavy snow pellets.
ZR—	Light freezing rain.	T	Thunderstorm.
ZR	Moderate freezing rain.	T+	Heavy thunderstorm.
ZR+	Heavy freezing rain.	SQ—	Mild snow squall.
L—	Light drizzle.	SQ	Moderate snow squall.
L	Moderate drizzle.	SQ+	Severe snow squall.
L+	Heavy drizzle.	RQ—	Mild rain squall.
ZL—	Light freezing drizzle.	RQ	Moderate rain squall.
ZL	Moderate freezing drizzle.	RQ+	Severe rain squall.
ZL+	Heavy freezing drizzle.	SW—	Light snow showers.
E—	Light sleet.	SW	Moderate snow showers.
E	Moderate sleet.	SW+	Heavy snow showers.
E+	Heavy sleet.	RW—	Light rain showers.
A—	Light hail.	RW	Moderate rain showers.
A	Moderate hail.	RW+	Heavy rain showers.
A+	Heavy hail.		

NOTE.—The word "tornado" is always written out in full.

## 2. Obstruction to vision symbols.

Symbol	Meaning	Symbol	Meaning
F—	Damp haze.	BS—	Light blowing snow.
F—	Light fog.	BS	Moderate blowing snow.
F	Moderate fog.	BS+	Thick blowing snow.
F+	Thick fog.	GS—	Light drifting snow.
FF	Dense fog.	GS	Moderate drifting snow.
GF—	Light ground fog.	GS+	Thick drifting snow.
GF	Moderate ground fog.	BD—	Light blowing dust.
GF+	Thick ground fog.	BD	Moderate blowing dust.
GFF	Dense ground fog.	BD+	Thick blowing dust.
H	Hazy (dry haze).	BN—	Light blowing sand.
K—	Light smoke.	BN	Moderate blowing sand.
K	Moderate smoke.	BN+	Thick blowing sand.
K+	Thick smoke.	IF—	Light ice fog.
D—	Light dust.	IF	Moderate ice fog.
D	Moderate dust.	IF+	Thick ice fog.
D+	Thick dust.	IFF	Dense ice fog.

RADIOTELEPHONE PROCEDURE

APPENDIX II

CHART OF WIND DIRECTIONS

↓	North.
↓ ↗	Northnortheast.
↗	Northeast.
← ↗	Eastnortheast.
←	East.
← ↘	Eastsoutheast.
↘	Southeast.
↑ ↘	Southsoutheast.
↑	South.
↑ ↖	Southsouthwest.
↖	Southwest.
→ ↖	Westsouthwest.
→	West.
→ ↗	Westnorthwest.
↗	Northwest.
↓ ↗	Northnorthwest.

NOTE.—Arrows fly with the wind.



## ARMY AIR FORCES

## APPENDIX III

## TABLE OF WIND VELOCITY EQUIVALENTS

Descriptive word	Velocity (mph)	Specifications
Calm-----	Less than 1.	Smoke rises vertically.
	1 to 3----	Direction of wind shown by smoke drift but not by wind vanes.
Light-----	4 to 7----	Wind felt on face; leaves rustle; ordinary vane moved by wind.
Gentle-----	8 to 12---	Leaves and small twigs in constant motion; wind extends light flag.
Moderate-----	13 to 18--	Raises dust and loose paper; small branches are moved.
Fresh-----	19 to 24--	Small trees in leaf begin to sway; crested wavelets form on inland waters.
	25 to 31--	Large branches in motion; whistling heard in telegraph wires; umbrellas used with difficulty.
Strong-----	32 to 38--	Whole trees in motion; inconvenience felt in walking against the wind.
	39 to 46--	Breaks twigs off trees, generally impedes progress.
Gale-----	47 to 54--	Slight structural damage occurs (chimney pots and slate removed).
	55 to 63--	Trees uprooted; considerable structural damage occurs.
Whole gale-----	64 to 75--	Rarely experienced; accompanied by wide-spread damage.
Hurricane-----	Above 75--	

NOTE.—With the exception of "calm," these terms are not to be used in reporting velocity of wind.

## RADIOTELEPHONE PROCEDURE

## APPENDIX IV

## SKY SYMBOLS

A few sky symbols found in weather reports are listed below. It is not practicable to list all the possible combinations that can be made. The study of these symbols will give the student an idea of their composition and method of reporting.

30— ⊕/⊕	“Ceiling three thousand, high thin overcast, lower broken clouds.”
⊕25⊕	“Scattered, lower scattered clouds at two thousand five hundred.”
— ⊕/15+ ⊕	“High thin broken, lower dark scattered clouds at one thousand five hundred.”
40⊕	“Scattered clouds at four thousand.”
20+ ⊕	“Ceiling two thousand, dark overcast.”
— ⊕/20+ ⊕	“High thin scattered, lower dark scattered clouds at two thousand.”
23⊕/⊕	“Ceiling two thousand three hundred, high scattered, lower broken clouds.”
9⊕2⊕	“Ceiling nine hundred, overcast, lower scattered clouds at two hundred.”
15⊕+ ⊕	“Ceiling one thousand five hundred, overcast, lower dark broken clouds.”
22⊕⊕	“Ceiling two thousand two hundred, broken, lower broken clouds.”
⊕/25⊕	“High overcast, lower scattered clouds at two thousand five hundred.”
24— ⊕/⊕	“Ceiling two thousand four hundred, high thin scattered, lower broken clouds.”
15+ ⊕	“Dark scattered clouds at one thousand five hundred.”
32⊕/⊕	“Ceiling three thousand two hundred, high broken lower broken clouds.”

APPENDIX V

SAMPLE TELETYPE WEATHER REPORTS

RJ E20⊕⊕ 135/62/55→↘11/993  
 LS C SPL 48⊕26⊕ 112/68/58→↗12/986  
 CZ ⊕/30⊕ 142/73/57↘10/997  
 KC C E40⊕20⊕8 139/66/56→10/993  
 KL E20⊕⊕ 65/55→↘14  
 KR E35⊕ 122/66/57→↘15/988  
 BN E17⊕⊕7RW—011/69/59↘9/980  
 MQ 10⊕ 74/60→10  
 JO SPL ⊕/60⊕ 078/68/60→13/975/OCNL RW—  
 PI E30⊕25⊕ 088/72/59→11/978  
 ZD SPL 32⊕⊕6RW— 102/67/60→↘19—/983  
 AF E30⊕25⊕ 125/70/53→↘11/990  
 NB ⊕30⊕ 74/54↘22—/LWR ⊕V⊕  
 PS C E50⊕ 119/85/61→28+/989  
 SO E40⊕/⊕RW— 091/76/61↗11/981  
 NA C E50⊕⊕ 091/82/57→↗22—/982  
 AG C —⊕/20⊕ 122/74/66→↗13/933/⊕V⊕  
 CG C SPL E70⊕18⊕8 071/68/60→↗8/973  
 MH —⊕/50⊕ 196/64/48↑↗23—/011  
 CA E60—⊕/⊕ 210/61/45↑↗20—/013  
 HA —⊕/4H 312/50/32↑↗14/041  
 PT N —⊕/11/2K— 325/51/29↑↗11/045  
 RF ○8 356/43/31↑7/053

## RADIOTELEPHONE PROCEDURE

## APPENDIX VI

## PHRASEOLOGY FOR STATING NUMBERS

**1. Time.**

AM	PM	Statement	AM	PM	Statement
12:01		Zero zero zero one.		6:00	One eight zero zero.
12:25		Zero zero two five.		9:20	Two one two zero.
6:00		Zero six zero zero.		11:50	Two three five zero.
	12:20	One two two zero.		12:00	Zero zero zero zero.
	3:02	One five zero two.			

**2. Ceiling.**

Feet	Statement	Feet	Statement
700	Seven hundred.	2, 400	Two thousand four hundred.
1, 000	One thousand.	2, 700	Two thousand seven hundred.
1, 200	One thousand two hundred.	3, 300	Three thousand three hundred.
1, 500	One thousand five hundred.	4, 600	Four thousand six hundred.
2, 000	Two thousand.		

**3. Altitude of field.**

Feet	Statement	Feet	Statement
10	Field elevation one zero.	1, 850	Field elevation one eight five zero.
75	Field elevation seven five.	2, 749	Field elevation two seven four nine.
582	Field elevation five eight two.	6, 382	Field elevation six three eight two.
600	Field elevation six hundred.		
744	Field elevation seven four four.		

**4. Altimeter setting.**

Setting	Statement	Setting	Statement
28:00	Two eight zero zero.	29:54	Two nine five four.
28:03	Two eight zero three.	30:96	Three zero nine six.
29:09	Two nine zero nine.		

**5. Altitude in position reports.**

Feet	Statement	Feet	Statement
2, 000	Two thousand.	6, 000	Six thousand.
3, 000	Three thousand.	10, 000	Ten thousand.
4, 000	Four thousand.	11, 000	Eleven thousand.
5, 000	Five thousand.	12, 000	Twelve thousand.



ARMY AIR FORCES

APPENDIX VII

STANDARD LIGHT SIGNALS—CONTROL TOWER

1. The following light signals are prescribed for use by pilots:

a. While airplane is in flight:

Green light..... Cleared to land.

Red light..... Do not land. Stay clear of field  
and continue circling.

b. While airplane is taxiing:

Green light..... Continue taxiing.

Flashing red light..... Return to hangar line.

Red light..... Stop immediately.

c. While airplane is in take-off position:

Green light..... Clear to take off.

Flashing red light..... Return to hangar line.

Red light..... Do not take off, wait.

2. If a pilot desires to land at night, he will turn on his landing lights. The tower will acknowledge this signal by use of light signals as outlined above. A series of flashes of the landing lights will indicate that—

a. If the floodlight is on, the pilot wants it turned off.

b. If the floodlight is off, the pilot wants it turned on.

## RADIOTELEPHONE PROCEDURE

## APPENDIX VIII

## ABBREVIATIONS AND PHRASE CONTRACTIONS

ABNDC	abundance	ALTA	Alberta
ABNDT	abundant	ALTF	alternate field
ABNML	abnormal	ALTN	alternate
ABRD	aboard	ALUTN	Aleutian
ABSB	absorb	AM	ante meridian
ABT	about	AMAFA	air mass and frontal analysis
ABV	above	AMGT	amalgamate
AC	altocumulus	AMS	air mass
ACC	altocumulus castellatus	AMT	amount
ACCT	account	ANCPT	anticipate
ACELT	accelerate	ANLGS	analogous
ACFT	aircraft	ANLYS	analysis
ACK	acknowledge	ANLZ	analyze
ACMLT	accumulate	ANS	answer
ACPT	accept	ANT	antenna
ACPY	accompany	ANTHR	another
ACRS	across	APCH	approach
ACTG	acting	APLCHN	Appalachian
ACTN	action	APOBS	airplane weather ob- servations
ACTV	active	APPR	appear
ADJN	adjoin	APRT	apparent
ADJT	adjacent	APRX	approximate
ADN	addition	APV	approve
ADQT	adequate	ARBTY	arbitrary
ADRNDCK	Adirondack	ARIZ	Arizona
ADS	address	ARK	Arkansas
ADVC	advice	ARND	around
ADVN	advance	ARNG	arrange
ADVR	adverse	ARV	arrive
ADVZ	advise	AS	altostratus
ADVZY	advisory	ASCD	ascend
AERLGL	aerological	ASGN	assign
AERLY	aerology	ASM	assume
AERNL	aeronautical	ASMN	assumption
AFCT	affect	ASOCT	associate
AFDK	after dark	ASSAP	as soon as practicable
AFP	alternate flight plan	ATC	airway traffic control
AFT	after	ATCH	attach
AFTN	afternoon	ATLC	Atlantic
AGN	again	ATND	attend
AGRSV	aggressive	ATSPH	atmosphere
AHD	ahead	ATT	American Telephone & Telegraph Company
ALA	Alabama	AUG	August
ALF	aloft	AUGRA	authority granted
ALG	along	AURBO	Aurora Borealis
ALGHNY	Alleghany		
ALSK	Alaska		
ALT	altitude		

**ARMY AIR FORCES**

<b>AUTO</b>	<b>automatic</b>	<b>BYD</b>	<b>beyond</b>
<b>AUX</b>	<b>auxiliary</b>	<b>CAA</b>	<b>Civil Aeronautics Ad-</b>
<b>AUZRE</b>	<b>authority is requested</b>		<b>ministration</b>
<b>AVE</b>	<b>average</b>	<b>CAL</b>	<b>Columbia Airlines</b>
<b>AVL</b>	<b>avail</b>	<b>CALIF</b>	<b>California</b>
<b>AWEA</b>	<b>account weather</b>	<b>CAN</b>	<b>Canada</b>
<b>AWO</b>	<b>airways weather office</b>	<b>CAP</b>	<b>cleared as planned</b>
<b>AWY</b>	<b>airway</b>	<b>CAPT</b>	<b>captain</b>
<b>BAG</b>	<b>baggage</b>	<b>CASCDS</b>	<b>Cascades</b>
<b>BAL</b>	<b>Bowen Airlines</b>	<b>CAVU</b>	<b>ceiling and visibility</b>
<b>BC</b>	<b>British Columbia</b>		<b>unrestricted</b>
<b>BCFT</b>	<b>Beechcraft</b>	<b>CB</b>	<b>cumulonimbus</b>
<b>BCM</b>	<b>become</b>	<b>CC</b>	<b>cirrocumulus</b>
<b>BCN</b>	<b>beacon</b>	<b>CFM</b>	<b>confirm</b>
<b>BDC</b>	<b>broadcast</b>	<b>CFN</b>	<b>confine</b>
<b>BDR</b>	<b>border</b>	<b>CHG</b>	<b>change</b>
<b>BEBNR</b>	<b>beacon light burning</b>	<b>CHSPK</b>	<b>Chesapeake</b>
	<b>but not revolving</b>	<b>CHTR</b>	<b>charter</b>
<b>BENBU</b>	<b>beacon light not burn-</b>	<b>CI</b>	<b>cirrus</b>
	<b>ing</b>	<b>CIG</b>	<b>ceiling</b>
<b>BFR</b>	<b>before</b>	<b>CIR</b>	<b>circular</b>
<b>BGN</b>	<b>begin</b>	<b>CK</b>	<b>check</b>
<b>BL</b>	<b>bill of lading</b>	<b>CKT</b>	<b>circuit</b>
<b>BLC</b>	<b>balance</b>	<b>CLB</b>	<b>climb</b>
<b>BLD</b>	<b>build</b>	<b>CLD</b>	<b>cloud</b>
<b>BLK</b>	<b>black</b>	<b>CLR</b>	<b>clear</b>
<b>BLKT</b>	<b>blanket</b>	<b>CLZ</b>	<b>close</b>
<b>BLP</b>	<b>bomber landplane</b>	<b>CM</b>	<b>cumulonimbus mam-</b>
<b>BLST</b>	<b>ballast</b>		<b>matus (mammato-</b>
<b>BLW</b>	<b>blow</b>		<b>cumulus)</b>
<b>BME</b>	<b>Boston Maine Airways</b>	<b>CMNC</b>	<b>commence</b>
<b>BND</b>	<b>bound</b>	<b>CMPS</b>	<b>compass</b>
<b>BNDRY</b>	<b>boundary</b>	<b>CMPT</b>	<b>compartment</b>
<b>BNF</b>	<b>Braniff Airways</b>	<b>CMRC</b>	<b>commerce</b>
<b>BNTH</b>	<b>beneath</b>	<b>CNA</b>	<b>Canadian Airways</b>
<b>BOIG</b>	<b>Boeing</b>	<b>CNCL</b>	<b>cancel</b>
<b>BRD</b>	<b>board</b>	<b>CND</b>	<b>condition</b>
<b>BRGT</b>	<b>bright</b>	<b>CNDN</b>	<b>Canadian</b>
<b>BRK</b>	<b>break</b>	<b>CNT</b>	<b>connect</b>
<b>BRKN</b>	<b>broken</b>	<b>CNTR</b>	<b>center</b>
<b>BRKSHR</b>	<b>Berkshire</b>	<b>CNTRL</b>	<b>central</b>
<b>BRM</b>	<b>barometer</b>	<b>CO</b>	<b>commanding officer</b>
<b>BRMC</b>	<b>barometric</b>	<b>CO</b>	<b>company</b>
<b>BRONO</b>	<b>broadcast not oper-</b>	<b>COL</b>	<b>colonel</b>
	<b>ating</b>	<b>COLO</b>	<b>Colorado</b>
<b>BROOK</b>	<b>broadcast resumed op-</b>	<b>COMDR</b>	<b>commander</b>
	<b>eration</b>	<b>COMDT</b>	<b>commandant</b>
<b>BSP</b>	<b>bomber seaplane</b>	<b>COMP</b>	<b>complete</b>
<b>BTR</b>	<b>better</b>	<b>CONN</b>	<b>Connecticut</b>
<b>BTWN</b>	<b>between</b>	<b>CONST</b>	<b>construct</b>
<b>BULET</b>	<b>bureau letter</b>	<b>CONT</b>	<b>continue</b>

## RADIOTELEPHONE PROCEDURE

CONFREQ	confirming requisition follows	FINAC	field notice to airmen is current
CONTDVD	Continental Divide	FLA	Florida
CPTY	capacity	FLD	field
CPZ	compose	FLC	failing
CQN	correction	FLP	fighter landplane
CQT	correct	FLRY	flurry
CRC	circle	FLT	flight
CRS	course	FLW	follow
CRZ	cruise	FORNN	forenoon
CS	central standard (time)	FPLN	flight plan
CS	cirrostratus	FPM	feet per minute
CSA	Chicago & Southern airways	FQCY	frequency
CSDR	consider	FQT	frequent
CSST	coast	FRI	Friday
CTC	contact	FRM	form
CTL	control	FRSH	fresh
CTN	caution	FRST	frost
CTSKLS	Catskills	FRZ	freeze
CU	cumulus	FRZN	frozen
CVA	Central Vermont Air- ways	FS	fractostratus
CVR	cover	FSP	fighter seaplane
CYL	cylinder	FT	feet; foot; fort
DABRK	daybreak	FTHR	farther; further
DAL	Delta Airlines	FTNX	full tanks
DALGT	daylight	FVR	favor
DBL	double	FWD	forward
DBT	doubt	GA	Georgia
DBTF	doubtful	GAL	gallon
DC	District of Columbia	GAS	gasoline
DCLN	decline	GAT	Gorst Air Transport
DCRS	decrease	GBA	give better address
DEC	December	GND	ground
DEL	Delaware	GNDFG	ground fog
DANOT	fan type marker inop- erative	GNRL	general
DAROK	fan type marker re- sumed normal opera- tion.	GOVT	Government
FC	fractocumulus	GRDL	gradual
FCLD	Fairchild	GRT	great
FCST	forecast	GST	gust
FCTY	factory	HD	head
FEB	February	HDQRTRS	headquarters
FED	federal	HDWND	headwind
FELT	familiarization flight	HI	high
FILLI	field and lighting facil- ities	HIWA	highway
		HLD	hold
		HLF	half
		HMD	humid
		HND	hundred
		HNG	hang
		HR	hour



ARMY AIR FORCES

HRZN	horizon	NOTAM	notice to airmen
HURCN	hurricane	NOV	November
HVY	heavy	NRML	normal
HYDRO	hydrographic	NS	nimbostratus
HZY	hazy	NVR	never
MD	Maryland	NXT	next
MDT	moderate	NY	New York
ME	Maine	OBS	observe
METGL	meteorological	OBSC	obscure
MICH	Michigan	OBST	obstruct
MID	middle	OCLD	occlude
MIDN	midnight	OCN	occasion
MIN	minute	OCT	October
MINN	Minnesota	OHIO	Ohio
MISG	missing	OKLA	Oklahoma
MISS	Mississippi	PCPN	precipitation
ML	mail	RAOBS	radiometrograph observations
MLD	mild		
MNTN	maintain	RANOT	radio range not operat- ing
MO	Missouri		
MON	Monday	RCH	reach
MONT	Montana	RCKY	rocky
MOV	move	RCMD	recommend
MPH	miles per hour	RCV	receive
MRKR	marker	RDG	ridge
MRNG	morning	RDO	radio
MRTM	maritime	RE	reference
MS	mountain standard (time)	REG	register
		REQ	request
MSG	message	RFL	refuel
MSL	mean sea level	RFS	refuse
MST	most	RGD	ragged
MSTK	mistake	RGLR	regular
MSTR	moisture	RGLT	regulate
MTN	mountain	RGN	region
MXD	mixed	RGT	right
NACOS	National Communica- tion Schedule	RI	Rhode Island
		RLA	relay
NAV	navigation	RLS	release
NC	North Carolina	RMD	remind
ND	North Dakota	RMN	remain
NEB	Nebraska	RMRK	remark
NEC	necessary	RMV	remove
NEV	Nevada	RNG	range
NGT	night	RNWX	runway
NH	New Hampshire	RPD	rapid
NJ	New Jersey	RPL	replace
NM	New Mexico	RPRT	report
NO	number	RPT	repeat
NOBND	northbound	RQN	requisition
NORDO	no radio	RQR	require

RADIOTELEPHONE PROCEDURE

RR	railroad	SQAL	squall
RSG	rising	SQDN	squadron
RSN	risen	SRCH	search
RSV	reserve	SRND	surround
RSVN	reservation	SRS	see our service
RTE	route	SSP	scout seaplane
RTN	return	ST	stratus; street; saint
RUF	rough	STA	State
RUTEL	reference telegram from your office	STG	strong
RVR	river	STL	settle
RYRQD	reply requested	STM	stern
SASK	Saskatchewan	STN	station
SAT	Saturday	STP	stop
SBSD	subside	STRSPH	stratosphere
SC	South Carolina	STSN	Stinson
SC	stratocumulus	STWD	steward
SCT	scatter	SUN	Sunday
SCTR	sector	SUNRS	sunrise
SD	South Dakota	SUNST	sunset
SEC	second	SUPR	superior
SEP	September	SUPT	superintendent
SEQ	sequence	SUREQ	submit requisition
SFC	surface	SVC	service
SFCT	sufficient	SVR	severe
SGST	suggest	SVRL	several
SGT	sergeant	SXN	section
SHFT	shift	SYS	see your service
SHLW	shallow	TDA	today
SHWR	shower	TELNO	telegraph (radio) com- munications inter- rupted
SIERNEV	Sierra Nevada	TELOK	telegraph (radio) com- munications resumed
SIG	signature	TELRY	telegraph reply
SISKY	Siskiyou	TENN	Tennessee
SIT	situate	TERM	terminate
SKJ	schedule	TEX	Texas
SLGT	slight	TFK	traffic
SLP	scout landplane	THD	thunderhead
SLT	sleet	THDR	thunder
SLW	slow	THK	thick
SMRY	summary	THN	thin
SMTM	sometime	THRFTR	thereafter
SMWHT	somewhat	THRU	through
SNGL	single	THRUT	throughout
SNW	snow	THSD	thousand
SOBND	southbound	THTN	threaten
SP	seaplane	THU	Thursday
SPEC	specification	TKOF	tak(ing) off
SPKL	sprinkle	TKT	ticket
SPL	special	TLFO	telephone
SPRD	spread		
SPT	separate		

ARMY AIR FORCES

TLP	transport landplane	TWIZN	twilight zone
TLTP	teletype	TYPNO	teletype communica-
TMP	temperature		tions interrupted
TMW	tomorrow	TYPOK	teletype communica-
TNCY	tendency		tions resumed
TNGT	tonight	UAL	United Airlines
TNTV	tentative	ULP	utility landplane
TOVC	top of overcast	UNAB	unable
TPG	topping	UNEC	unnecessary
TRML	terminal	UNL	unlimited
TRPAT	tropical Atlantic	UNR	unraise
TRPGU	tropical Gulf	UNRD	unread
TRPMA	tropical maritime	UNSTDY	unsteady
TRPPA	tropical Pacific	UNSTL	unsettle
TRTY	territory	UNUSL	unusual
TSATLC	trans-Atlantic	UPWD	upward
TSFR	transfer	UQOT	unquote
TSFRM	transform	URNWY	use runway
TSHER	thundershower	US	United States
TSLPOL	transitional polar	USP	utility seaplane
TSLPOLAT	transitional polar Atlantic	UTAH	Utah
		VA	Virginia
TSLPOLCO	transitional polar con-	VAT	Varney Air Transport
	tinental	VCNTY	vicinity
TSLPOLPA	transitional polar Pacific	VEGA	Vega
		VEL	velocity
TSLTRPAT	transitional tropical Atlantic	VFY	verify
		VLNC	violence
TSLTRPGU	transitional tropical Gulf	VLNT	violent
		VLV	valley
TSLTRPMA	Transitional tropical maritime	VPR	vapor
		VRBL	variable
TSLTRPPA	Transitional tropical Pacific	VRG	veering
		VSB	visible
TSMT	Transmit	VSBY	visibility
TSP	Transport seaplane	VSN	vision
TSPAC	trans-Pacific	VT	Vermont
TSPT	transport	WACO	Waco
TSTM	thunderstorm	WASH	Washington
TUE	Tuesday	WAT	Watertown Airways
TURBO	turbulence	WBTS	whereabouts
TURBT	turbulent	WD	word
TWA	Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.	WEA	weather
		ZONOT	zone marker inopera-
TWD	toward		tive

## RADIOTELEPHONE PROCEDURE

## APPENDIX IX

## TELETYPE DESIGNATORS

AB	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	DG	Daggett, Calif.
AF	Advance, Mo.	DH	Duluth, Minn.
AG	Atlanta, Ga. (Candler Field).	DJ	Del Monte, Calif.
AH	Alameda, Calif.	DK	Dunkirk, N. Y.
AI	Agua Caliente, Mex.	DL	Dallas, Tex.
AJ	Alma, Ga.	DM	Des Moines, Iowa.
AK	Acomita, N. Mex.	DO	Detroit, Mich., City Airport.
AL	Arlington, Oreg.	DP	DuPont Airport, Wilmington, Del.
AM	Ann Arbor, Mich.	DT	Detroit, Mich., Wayne County Airport.
AP	Abilene, Tex.	DV	Denver, Colo.
AR	Auburn, Calif.	DW	Dawson, N. Dak.
AS	Anderson, S. C.	DX	Davenport, Iowa (Cram Field).
AT	Ardmore, Okla.	DY	Vandalia, Ohio.
AU	Appleton, Wis.	DZ	DuBois, Idaho.
AV	Adairsville, Ga.	EA	Elmira, N. Y.
AW	Augusta, Maine.	EF	Effingham, Ill.
AY	Anthony, Kans.	EG	Elgin, Ill.
AZ	Albany, N. Y.	EK	Elkins, W. Va.
BA	Beowawe, Nev.	EM	El Morro, N. Mex.
BB	Bangor, Maine.	EO	El Paso, Tex.
BD	Bakersfield, Calif.	ER	Erie, Pa.
BE	Boise, Idaho.	EV	Evansville, Ind.
BF	Bellefonte, Pa.	EY	Elk City, Okla.
BG	Bigg Springs, Nebr.	EZ	East Liverpool, Ohio.
BH	Birmingham, Ala.	FD	Frederick, Md.
BI	Billings, Mont.	FF	Spring Bluff, Mo.
BJ	Buffalo, N. Y.	FG	Pittsfield, Mass.
BL	Belgrade, Mont.	FH	Red Bluff, Calif.
BO	Baltimore, Md.	FI	Fort Sill, Okla.
BQ	Buckstown, Pa.	FJ	Fort Jones, Calif.
BR	Brookville, Pa.	FK	Ashford, Ariz.
BU	Burbank, Calif.	FM	Fort Myers, Fla.
BZ	Big Spring, Tex.	FN	Flint, Mich.
CA	Columbia, Mo.	FO	Fargo, N. Dak. (Hector Field).
CB	Chattanooga, Tenn.	FP	Fort Plain, N. Y.
CC	Cincinnati, Ohio.	FR	Fort Smith, Ark.
CD	Scott Field, St. Louis, Mo.	FS	Forsyth, Mont.
CG	Chicago, Ill.	FT	Fresno, Calif. (Chandler Field).
CJ	Chesterfield, Tenn.	FV	Fort Worth, Tex.
CM	Cambridge, Ohio.	FW	Fort Wayne, Ind.
CN	Concord, N. H.	FX	Fontana, Calif.
CO	Columbus, Ohio.	FY	Fort Riley near Salina, Kans.
CR	Corpus Christi, Tex.	FZ	Front Royal, Va.
CS	Charleston, S. C.	GA	Golva, N. Dak.
CT	Castle Rock, Wash.	GE	Gainesville, Tex.
CU	Custer, Mont.	GF	Grand Forks, N. Dak.
CV	Cleveland, Ohio.	GI	Grand Island, Nebr.
CW	Casper, Wyo.	GJ	Gordonsville, Va.
CX	Cassoday, Kans.	GO	Goshen, Ind.
CZ	Chanute, Kans.	GP	Guadalupe Pass, Tex.
DB	Daytona Beach, Fla.		
DF	Dryden, Tex.		



ARMY AIR FORCES

GR	Grand Rapids, Mich.	LV	Louisville, Ky.
GS	Galveston, Tex.	LY	Langley Field, Va.
GW	Greensboro, N. C.	MA	Madison, Wis.
HA	Hayesville, Ohio.	MD	Milford, Utah.
HC	Hager City, Wis.	MF	Medford, Oreg.
HF	Hatbox Field, Okla.	MH	Marshall, Mo.
HO	Hamilton Field, Calif.	MK	Milwaukee, Wis.
HT	Hartford, Conn.	MM	Miami, Fla.
HU	Houston, Tex.	MO	Moline, Ill.
HX	Harrisburg, Pa.	MP	Minneapolis, Minn.
HY	Hensley Field, Ft. Worth, Tex.	MS	Mobile, Ala.
IB	Caribou, Maine.	MV	Milroy, Ind.
IC	Wenatchee, Wash.	MZ	Montezuma, Iowa.
ID	Indianapolis, Ind.	NA	Nashville, Tenn.
II	Roosevelt Field, N. Y.	NC	Pensacola, Fla.
IN	Indio, Calif.	NF	New Florence, Mo.
JA	Jackson, Miss.	NK	Newark, N. J.
JG	Burlington, Vt.	NL	Nogales, Ariz.
JH	Bar Harbor, Maine.	NO	New Orleans, La.
JI	Brownsville, Tex.	NQ	North Platte, Nebr.
JM	Jamestown, N. Dak.	NR	Norfolk, Va.
JN	Jackson, Mich.	NT	Navasota, Tex.
JO	Joliet, Ill.	NU	Chanute Field, Ill.
JP	Joplin, Mo.	NX	New Hackensack, N. Y.
JR	Baton Rouge, La.	NZ	Mormon Mesa, Nev.
JS	Santa Ana, Calif.	OA	Oakland, Calif.
JX	Jacksonville, Fla.	OC	Oceanside, Calif.
KC	Kansas City, Mo.	OD	Modesto, Calif.
KF	Kelly Field, Tex.	OH	Omaha, Nebr.
KG	Kingston, Calif.	OL	Oklahoma City, Okla.
KL	Knoxville, Mo.	ON	Sloan Field, Tex.
KM	Camden, N. J.	OP	Pope Field, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
KN	Charleston, W. Va.	OS	Oshkosh, Wis.
KR	Kirksville, Mo.	OT	Otto, N. Mex.
KV	Coffeyville, Kans.	OX	Biloxi, Miss.
KW	Key West, Fla.	PB	Pembina, N. Dak.
KX	Knoxville, Tenn.	PD	Portland, Oreg.
KZ	Kalamazoo, Mich.	PG	Philadelphia, Pa.
LA	Los Angeles, Calif.	PH	Phoenix, Ariz.
LB	Lynchburg, Va.	PI	Peoria, Ill.
LC	Lake Charles, La.	PK	Patterson Field, Dayton, Ohio.
LD	Selfridge Field, Mich.	PQ	Pocatello, Idaho.
LE	LaCrosse, Wis.	PR	Providence, R. I.
LF	Lafayette, Ind.	PS	Memphis, Tenn.
LG	New York, N. Y.	PT	Pittsburgh, Pa.
LI	Little Rock, Ark.	PU	Pueblo, Colo.
LJ	Lansing, Mich.	RA	Raleigh, N. C.
LK	Lone Rock, Wis.	RC	Rochester, N. Y.
LM	Livermore, Calif.	RD	Rockford, Ill.
LN	Lebo, Kans.	RK	Bismarck, N. Dak.
LP	Lakehurst, N. J.	RM	Richmond, Ind.
LQ	Las Vegas, Nev.	RN	Akron, Colo.
LR	Laramie, Wyo.	RO	Roanoke, Va.
LS	St. Louis, Mo.	RP	Reno, Nev.
LT	Livingston, Mont.	RQ	Rock Island, Ill.

RADIOTELEPHONE PROCEDURE

RV	Riverside, Calif.	WBF	Bolling Field, Washington, D. C.
RW	Richmond, Va.	WBL	Fort Bliss, El Paso, Tex.
SA	Seattle, Wash.	WBR	Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex.
SD	Sidney, Nebr.	WCN	Schoen Field, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind.
SF	San Francisco, Calif.	WDF	Duncan Field, San Antonio, Tex.
SL	Salt Lake City, Utah.	WFC	Fort Crockett, Galveston, Tex.
SM	Spokane, Wash.	WFL	Fort Lewis, Tacoma, Wash.
SN	South Bend, Ind.	WKS	Barksdale Field, Shreveport, La.
SO	Smiths Grove, Ky.	WMT	Middletown, Pa. (Olmstead Field).
SQ	San Diego, Calif.	WMZ	March Field, Calif.
SR	Syracuse, N. Y.	WLY	Lowry Field, Denver, Colo.
SU	Spartanburg, S. C.	WBG	Biggs Field, El Paso, Tex.
SW	Moffett Field, Calif.	WOF	Offutt Field, Ft. Cook, Omaha, Nebr.
SX	Salem, Oreg.	WRA	Randolph Field, San Antonio, Tex.
SZ	Sacramento, Calif.	WRD	Fairfax Field, Kansas City, Kans.
TA	Tacoma, Wash.	WST	Stout Field, Indianapolis, Ind.
TC	Tucumcari, N. Mex.	WWF	Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.
TD	Trinidad, Colo.	XA	Allentown, Pa.
TF	Scotts Bluff, Nebr.	XN	Austin, Tex.
TH	Terre Haute, Ind.	XW	Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala.
TJ	Tallahassee, Fla.	XBF	Bolling Field, D. C.
TK	Tarkio, Mo.	XCD	Scott Field, St. Louis, Mo.
TL	Toledo, Ohio.	XHO	Hamilton Field, San Francisco, Calif.
TM	Tampa, Fla.	XLD	Selfridge Field, Detroit, Mich.
TN	Trenton, N. J.	XLY	Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
TO	Topeka, Kans.	XMZ	March Field, Riverside, Calif.
TR	Texarkana, Tex.	XNU	Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill.
TS	Tulsa, Okla.	XPB	Patterson Field, Dayton, Ohio.
TU	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	XRD	Fairfax Field, Kansas City, Kans.
TV	Tyler, Tex.	XSW	Moffett Field, Sunnyvale, Calif.
TW	Twin Falls, Idaho.	XWM	Mitchel Field, Long Island, N. Y.
TY	Tylertown, Miss.	YA	Yakima, Wash.
TZ	Tucson, Ariz.	YC	Calgary, Alta.
UA	Utica, N. Y.	YH	Blythe, Calif.
UB	Alhambra, Calif.	YL	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
UG	Montgomery, Ala.	ZD	Springfield, Ill.
UH	Plymouth, Utah.	ZE	San Jose, Calif.
UK	Muskegon, Mich.	ZF	Springfield, Mo.
UP	Palm Springs, Calif.	ZH	Shreveport, La.
US	Pulaski, Va.	ZK	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
VD	Augusta, Ga.	ZN	San Antonio, Tex.
VG	Parkersburg, W. Va.	ZP	St. Paul, Minn.
VH	Las Vegas, N. Mex.		
VS	Vicksburg, Miss.		
WA	Washington, D. C.		
WC	Waco, Tex.		
WD	Wichita, Kans.		
WM	Mitchel Field, N. Y.		
WO	Winslow, Ariz.		
WP	Wink, Tex.		
WU	Watertown, S. Dak.		
WAB	Aberdeen, Md.		

ARMY AIR FORCES

APPENDIX X

PHONETIC ALPHABET

Letter	Spoken as	Letter	Spoken as	Letter	Spoken as
A	AFIRM	J	JIG	S	SAIL
B	BAKER	K	KING	T	TARE
C	CAST	L	LOVE	U	UNIT
D	DOG	M	MIKE	V	VICTOR
E	EASY	N	NEGAT	W	WILLIAM
F	FOX	O	OPTION	X	XRAY
G	GEORGE	P	PREP	Y	YOKE
H	HYPO	Q	QUEEN	Z	ZED
I	INTER*	R	ROGER		

\*For joint Army-Navy communications, the letter I is represented by "Interrogatory."

Numeral	Spoken as	Numeral	Spoken as
0	ZE-RO	5	FI-YIV
1	WUN	6	SIKS
2	TOO	7	SEV-VEN
3	THUR-REE	8	ATE
4	FO-WER	9	NI-YEN

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[A. G. 062.11 (1-16-42).]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,  
*Chief of Staff.*

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,  
*Major General,*  
*The Adjutant General.*

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(For explanation of symbols see FM 21-6.)

